

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 JUNE 1984

Gulf Conflict

Four Iraqi missiles hit residential areas of Dezful on 11 June, killing 44 people and wounding over 250, IRNA announced. Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati called on the UN secretary general to condemn the Iraqi attack, citing it as further proof that the Iraqi Government is not bound by international law and the UN Charter, according to the agency. A military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio confirmed the Dezful attack, claiming it was launched in retaliation for Iranian shelling of Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah, and Darband-i Khan, in which 2 people were killed and 12 wounded.

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said Iran would retaliate against Iraqi missile attacks launched "mischievously" just before the cease-fire deadline. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaking in a Tehran radio interview, denied that the agreement to halt attacks on civilian targets is a starting point for negotiations, asserting that Iran will not negotiate with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who should be punished as a war criminal. Commenting on an Iranian envoy's recent visit to the Soviet Union, the Majlis speaker declared that this issue is unrelated to the war and disclosed that the trip had helped to clarify stances and improve relations. Iran does not want its relations with the Soviet Union to become "darkened," he observed.

The Soviet ambassador to Kuwait held Iran responsible for increasing tension in the Gulf through its harassment of tankers and threats to close the Strait of Hormuz, the Kuwaiti paper *AS-SIYASAH* reported. Meanwhile, Kuwait officially accused Iran of carrying out the 10 June attack on a Kuwaiti supertanker in the southern part of the Gulf, KUNA noted.

Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, in a speech to Revolution Guards reported by Tehran radio, warned the Armed Forces against entering politics, telling those who seek to "confuse the mind of others by political activities" at the war fronts that this will not be tolerated and will be stopped.

Lebanon

More than 90 people were killed and some 280 others were wounded by random shelling after the security situation in Beirut "erupted" on 11 June, Beirut radio reported. Both parts of the capital were hit, causing casualties among women, children, old people, the Lebanese Army, Internal Security Forces, and firemen.

Voice of Lebanon radio held gunmen in West Beirut responsible for initiating the new round of fighting, charging that the shelling was aimed at pressuring the Chamber of Deputies into granting exceptional powers for the government.

The Lebanese Forces Command Council, in an official statement broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, accused Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri of ordering his gunmen to shell the area near the Chamber of Deputies and Christian areas. On the other hand, an Amal statement broadcast by Beirut radio denied that Birri gave orders to shell East Beirut and stated that Amal's actions were merely "legitimate self-defense" in response to the "massacres" committed by Phalangist artillery against civilians in West Beirut, where the American University Hospital alone received 50 people killed and 70 wounded. The Amal Movement made repeated contacts through the Security Arrangements Committee to end the shelling, the statement asserted, and it reaffirmed firm adherence to a comprehensive cease-fire, though it will be compelled to defend its "people and masses" if the other side does not abide by the cease-fire.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, in a speech broadcast by Tripoli radio, castigated the United States for plotting to overthrow his regime through a campaign of "assassination, killing, and subversion" and warned that Libya can respond by "exporting terrorism to the heart of America." Libya is obliged to resist the United States by every means, he said, and is capable of "physical liquidation and destruction and arson inside America."

He told his audience that the United States was fully responsible for the recent action inside Libya, asserting that those who carried it out were "rats and stray dogs" trained by the Americans. No one in Libya has any reason or right to "oppose his country," Al-Qadhafi maintained, and "trivial" criticisms of economic management do not justify recourse to armed opposition.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 114

12 June 1984

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

PLO's 'Arafat Addresses Arab Lawyers Union Group	[San'a' VOP].....	A 1
'Arafat Receives U.S. Palestinian Rights Supporters	[Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 1
AL-ANBA' on Syrian-PLO Meetings in Moscow	[9 Jun].....	A 1
Further Materials on Palestinian Dialogue in Aden	.....	A 1
Syrian, Libyan Pressure Noted	[AD-DUSTUR 10 Jun].....	A 1
Al-Wazir Addresses Session	[Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 2
YSP, Algerians Continue Meetings	[San'a' VOP].....	A 2
Fatah, Lebanese CP Continue Talks in Aden	[Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 3
Alliance Document Condemns 'Arafat Cairo Visit	[Paris Radio Monte Carlo].....	A 3
Voice of PLO on Perez de Cuellar Mideast Tour	.....	A 3
AL-AKHBAR Interviews Perez de Cuellar on Tour	[5 Jun].....	A 4
Arab League's Klibi Issues Statement on Gulf	[Tunis].....	A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA**BAHRAIN**

Development Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia	.....	C 1
Saudi Decision To Resist Aggression Praised	.....	C 1

KUWAIT

Iran Officially Accused of Tanker Attack	.....	C 1
Soviet Envoy Holds Iran Responsible for Escalation	[AS-SIYASAH 10 Jun].....	C 1
Minister Denies Plan To Reroute Oil Exports	.....	C 2
Deputy Premier, Syrian Envoy Discuss Gulf Situation	.....	C 2
Minister Praises Recent Talks With Jordan's Husayn	[Amman].....	C 2
Arab Response to Iranian Threats Stresses Solidarity	.....	C 2
Military Meeting Held During Baneh Attack	[AS-SIYASAH 10 Jun].....	C 3
KUNA: Prisoners on Food Strike in Jaffa	.....	C 3

OMAN

Petroleum Minister Returns From At-Ta'if Meeting	.....	C 3
Jordan's King Husayn To Visit 12-13 June	.....	C 3

QATAR

Oil Minister Returns From At-Ta'if Meeting	.....	C 3
Consultative Assembly Holds Final Meeting	.....	C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Islamic Official Appeals for Aid to Afghans		C 4
---	-------	-----

UAE

UAE Federal Council Emphasizes Support for President	[WAKH].....	C 4
Declining Oil Revenues Affect Nation's Economy	[GULF DAILY NEWS 9 Jun].....	C 4
New Border-Coast Guard Center Established	.....	C 5

YAR

Premier Receives Saudi Defense Minister Message	C 5
Foreign Minister al-Asbahi Receives Iraqi Message	C 5
Briefs: Japanese Loan	C 5

EGYPT

Mubarak Receives Visiting PRC Minister	D 1
Romanian Minister Arrives for 5-Day Visit	D 1
Al-Baz Discusses Domestic Affairs, Gulf War	D 1
Governorate To Build Village in Tabah Area	D 1

IRAQ

Government Abiding by Decision Not To Shell Cities	E 1
President Calls on Army To Be Prepared	E 1
Armed Forces Communique No 1,493 — 11 June	E 1
Perez de Cuellar Receives President's Reply	E 1
Press on Decision To Stop Shelling Civil Targets	E 2
AL-JUMHURIYAH on Iran's Violation of UN Proposal	E 2

JORDAN

Further Materials on Visit by Perez de Cuellar	F 1
10 Jun Banquet Speeches [<i>AD-DUSTUR 11 Jun</i>].....	F 1
Confers With 'Ubaydat	F 2
Received by Prince Hasan	F 3
Holds News Conference	F 3
Received by King Husayn	F 3
Interviewed on Middle East	F 4
3 Dailies on Gulf War, Iranian Threats	F 4

LEBANON

Security Situation Erupts in Government Area	G 1
Cease-Fire Declared; 22 Killed, 188 Wounded	G 1
Death Toll Rises to 90	G 1
Shelling Aimed To Prevent Convening Chamber Session [<i>Voice of Lebanon</i>]	G 1
Guarded Calm Holds as Chamber Session Begins	G 1
Session Adjourned	G 2
Al-Huss To Discuss Shelling	G 2
Session Resumes 12 June	G 2
Lebanese Forces Claim Birri Ordered Shelling [<i>Radio Free Lebanon</i>]	G 2
Amal Movement Responds	G 3
Birri Holds Conference After Meeting Perez de Cuellar [<i>Voice of the Mountain</i>]	G 3

SYRIA

Press Reviews Current Situation in Lebanon	H 1
--	-----

ISRAEL

Shamir Launches Likud Election Campaign	I 1
Alignment Campaign Platform Previewed [<i>THE JERUSALEM POST 12 Jun</i>].....	I 1
Arens, Peres Differ on Lebanon Operation	I 1
Navon on Elections, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon [<i>MA'ARIV 11 Jun</i>].....	I 2
Women's List Withdraws From Knesset Campaign [<i>HA'ARETZ 10 Jun</i>]	I 3
Arab-Jewish List Begins Election Campaign [<i>HA'ARETZ 10 Jun</i>]	I 3
UN Secretary Arrives, Comments at Airport	I 3

Mubarak Sends Greetings to MK Shemtov	I 3
Mubarak Proposes Israeli-PLO Contacts	I 3
Experts Link Abu Nidal to Attack on Cairo Envoy [DAVAR 8 Jun].....	I 3
Egyptian 'Decree' Complicates Embassy's Work [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 10 Jun].....	I 4
Kohen-Orgad's Economic Adviser Resigns	I 4
'Immannu'el Sharon's Resignation Explained [THE JERUSALEM POST 10 Jun].....	I 4
Trade Deficit Drops During January-May [THE JERUSALEM POST 10 Jun].....	I 4
Minister Burg Receives Soviet Delegation	I 4
Minister Pat Returns From United States	I 4
RAKAH's Tubi Returns From GDR 11 June	I 5
Security Sources on Syrian Alert in Al-Biqa' [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 10 Jun].....	I 5
Jordan, Syria Try To Prevent Terrorist Infiltration	I 5
Three Attempted Attacks on IDF in South Lebanon	I 5
South Lebanese Villager Killed by IDF Fire	I 5
South Lebanese Protest Week 'Unsuccessful'	I 5
Increase in Jewish Settlers in Gaza Strip Planned [DAVAR 8 Jun].....	I 5
Ministerial Committee Approves New Settlements	I 6
Jewish Terrorists May Have Used Modern IDF Weapon	I 6
IDF Asked To Moderate 'Pessimistic' Statements [DAVAR 8 Jun].....	I 6
'Peace Now' Rally Draws Thousands 9 Jun	I 6
Oil Stocks Increased Due to Gulf War	I 6

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Anniversary of U.S. Bases' Eviction Celebrated	Q 1
Congratulation Messages	Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Speech	Q 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Chadian Illegals Must Enter Camp, Return Home	S 1
---	-----

CHAD

French Troops 'Solidly Behind' Habre	S 1
Bardai Radio on Kamougue's Visit to Ivory Coast	S 1
Bardai Questions Sincerity of Peace Proposals	S 1

ZAIRE

Mobutu, Diouf Exchange Dinner Toasts	S 2
--	-----

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

AFP on Government Denial of Cuban Troops Plan	T 1
Joint Commission Session With Mali Opens	T 1

GUINEA-BISSAU

Nationalized Property Returned to Portuguese Owners [Lisbon]	T 1
--	-----

LIBERIA

Decree Bars Some Parties From Elections	T 1
Registration of Voters To End 15 June	T 2

NIGER

Debt Rescheduling Agreement Signed With U.S. Envoy	T 2
Four Financial Aid Agreements Signed With France	T 2

NIGERIA

Chief of Staff Reaffirms Land Use Decree	T 2
Navy Urged To Step Up Protection on Cameroon Border	T 2

UPPER VOLTA

Court Gives Death Sentences to Seven Coups	T 3
Commentary on Executions	T 3
Ouagadougou Reports Burning of L'OBSERVATEUR	T 3
Officials Report Details of 28 May Coup Plans	T 3
Revolutionary Defense Committee Issues Motions on Plot	T 4
'Warning' to L'OBSERVATEUR	T 4
'Condemnation' of Paper	T 4
Recommendation of Death Sentences	T 4
Ouagadougou Garrison Urges Execution of Coup Plotters	T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Defense Minister Pays Working Visit to Mexico	U 1
UNITA Reports Results of Major Battles 16-31 May [<i>Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel</i>]	U 1

BOTSWANA

Mogwe 'Not Happy' With Mugabe Remarks on Army	U 2
Takes Message to Mugabe	U 2
Official Criticizes BPU for 'Spreading Hatred'	U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano, Portuguese PSP Official Comment on Ties	U 2
RSA Commerce-Industry Delegation Departs After Talks	U 3
Visiting ANC Representative Calls Relations Good	U 3
Soviets Donate \$13 Million in Consumer Goods	U 3

NAMIBIA

Israeli Envoy Offers Aid With No Preconditions	U 3
No Final Arrangements for Trial of SWAPO Detainees	U 3
SWAPO Demands Detainees' Release	U 3
Church Groups Condemn Arrests	U 4
SWAPO Threatens To Sue UK Over Uranium Supplies	U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

Land Deal Commission Reportedly To Be Dissolved	U 4
Radio Applauds 'Tough Action' Against SWAPO	U 5

SWAZILAND

Zambian Envoy Delivers Message From Kaunda	U 5
Supreme Council Member Explains Ouster of Four	U 5
Former Minister Denies Attempt To Usurp Power	U 7

PLO's 'Arafat Addresses Arab Lawyers Union Group
GF111018 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT
 10 Jun 84

[Text] In a meeting with the delegation of the Arab Lawyers Union the day before yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] warned against the dangers of the U.S. plan which was presented by President Reagan and his administration to the U.S. Congress on terrorism and the attempt to involve the PLO's name in the essence of the decision, which is currently being discussed in order to have it approved without any internal or external uproar.

Brother Abu 'Ammar urged international and U.S. public opinion to put an end to the U.S. policy of aggression and piracy against the Palestinian people, against the Arab nation, and against struggling peoples, in addition to its attempts to (?cover up) its terrorist policy and [words indistinct].

During its meeting with the brother commander in chief, the delegation of the Arab Lawyers Union, led by Brother Faruq Abu 'Isa, secretary general of the Arab Lawyers Union, considered this plan to be a glaring violation of international law and of all UN agreements and legitimate human rights, particularly when it tries to provide a legitimate cover to the organized liquidation campaigns which are being launched by Israel against our people and Arab peoples by implementing its terrorist policy on a larger scale in the region. It dedicates a (?part) of this policy to the degradation of the PLO's name in these decisions in order to ignore its prominent struggling and humane role, its membership in the United Nations and other international organizations, in addition to its role and membership in the Non-aligned Movement, the ICO, the Arab League, and various international and local trade and humane organizations.

It is worth mentioning that U.S. President Reagan's administration at the end of last June prepared a organized terrorist campaign with a new fascist nature. The goal was to enact a number of unjust and liquidationist laws which bring to mind the [words indistinct] of oppression with its worst imperialist images. The U.S. Administration denied that it has international and strategic terrorist organs — foremost of which are the organs of coups and the waging of secret wars, the CIA and the NSA — to (?cover up) its terrorism against the American and struggling peoples and the liberation and progressive movements in order to formulate draft laws under the cover of combating the terrorism which the United States confronts. Since 23 May, the halls of the U.S. Congress have witnessed new efforts to implement these terrorist plans [words indistinct].

This will also be [words indistinct] the international and Arab public opinion before the de facto situation where this is part of the feverish efforts which the Reagan administration exerts in order to be extricated from the dilemma which U.S. policy faces on internal and external levels in the framework of the continuous preparations to execute its terrorist policy and to obtain legitimacy and legality for its aggressive policies on international levels.

THE WASHINGTON POST revealed that parts of this plan have a direct effect on PLO political and media action in the

United States. Moreover, its effect extends to the point of imposing sanctions on any U.S. citizen who, in one way or another, undertakes propaganda and media support for the struggle of the Palestinian people (?or for any) just liberation issue in the world [words indistinct]. The Zionist racism continues with the aim of launching further organized official terrorism and wars of annihilation against our people in the occupied territories, and Lebanon and against our Arab nation from the [Arabian] Gulf to the [Atlantic] Ocean, and the forcible (?implementation) or interference by force in our region in order to combat terrorism.

'Arafat Receives U.S. Palestinian Rights Supporters
JN111704 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
 11 Jun 84

[Text] In a meeting with a delegation representing the U.S. Organization for Palestinian Human Rights, led by the Reverend Don Wagner, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] discussed the conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland and Lebanon and the Zionist enemy's official, systematic campaign of terrorism to suppress our people in all parts of the occupied homeland. Abu 'Ammar reviewed with the delegation the work that is being done by its U.S. organization in defense of Palestinian human rights in the occupied homeland and the diaspora in order to confront racist politicians in Israel and the United States. They also reviewed the U.S. organization's role in acquainting U.S. and world public opinion with the just Palestinian cause and the persecution of the Palestinians as a result of the hostile U.S. and Zionist policies.

AL-ANBA' on Syrian-PLO Meetings in Moscow
GF101306 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 9 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] **AL-ANBA'** has learned from well-informed sources that the vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Dr Rif'at al-Asad, is still in Moscow despite the announcement of his return to Damascus. Sources there said that Rif'at al-Asad's stay in Moscow is within the framework of Soviet efforts aimed at settling the differences between Syria and the PLO. To achieve this purpose meetings are being held between Al-Asad and Abu lyad [Salah Khalaf]. To widen the scope of these meetings an invitation was extended to Khalid al-Hasan [Abu as-Sa'id], who left Tunis for Moscow 2 days ago. These sources added that discussions are being held with full Soviet participation and that the Soviets took this step in order to complete efforts they began some time ago, after consulting a number of Arab countries which are concerned about preserving the unity of the PLO and about Syrian-Palestinian relations.

Further Materials on Palestinian Dialogue in Aden

Syrian, Libyan Pressure Noted
JN100944 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Jun 84 p 30

[Nabil 'Amr dispatch]

[Excerpt] Aden — The attention of Palestinians is now directed toward Aden, where PLO factions have begun new talks in an

attempt to settle their differences. Palestinian political circles have witnessed extensive contacts among the various Palestinian parties, as well as several telephone contacts with several Arab capitals that influence the internal Palestinian situation. Among these capitals were Amman, Damascus, Tunis, Algiers, and Aden. These contacts were aimed at containing some marginal differences that nearly postponed the Aden meeting until things were settled following a contact with Baghdad. They agreed that a representative from the Arab Liberation Front should head for Aden and hold consultations with and be near the conferees, as was the case during the recent Algiers meetings.

A report on the Aden meetings from the headquarters of the Palestinian command in Tunis indicated that the Syrian and Libyan regimes were exerting pressures in an attempt to hamper the meetings and maintain the state of paralysis within Palestinian institutions, thus enabling the two regimes, particularly the Syrian regime, to wager on holding the Palestinian card. The report indicated, however, that there was optimism that all the Palestinian organizations, particularly those that adhere to the legitimacy and independence of Palestinian national decision-making, insist on their independent Palestinian stand and refuse to give in to these pressures. The report also indicated that their mere presence in Aden generates optimism about the possibility of overcoming obstacles and difficulties that hamper the progress of Palestinian talks and about the possibility of removing the PLO from the encirclement that was imposed on it after the departure from Tripoli in north Lebanon.

Despite this optimistic report, which said that everyone went to Aden to reach agreement, there are, however, several fundamental issues in the Palestinian arena that have not been discussed in detail. The most important of these is the stand on PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his Cairo visit, which is being used by some Palestinian factions as a pretext for their inability to adopt a decision due to their complete presence in the Syrian arena. Moreover, the Fatah dissidents who were backed by Syria are now divided among themselves and have begun to hand out accusations against each other.

The question that is being raised now is: What are the conferees in Aden waiting for? For while Fatah insists that the Cairo visit was merely an organizational violation and a departure from PNC resolutions and should be handled by the PNC, in which Abu 'Ammar enjoys great support whenever a decision is being made, some Palestinian organizations still insist on a political condemnation of this visit by the Fatah Central Committee. This is rejected in principle by Fatah.

Al-Wazir Addresses Session

JN112024 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
11 Jun 84

[Text] The third session of the Palestinian national dialogue continues its work in Aden to discuss issues that were not resolved at the second session in Algiers. Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], head of the Fatah delegation to this session, said in his speech: Our entire people are awaiting the results of these meetings. We must unhesitatingly unify our stands in Palestinian national action.

After thanking our PDRY and Algerian brothers for efforts exerted to achieve Palestinian unity, Brother Abu Jihad affirmed: The present circumstances surrounding our people in the occupied territory, the continuous Zionist campaigns of terrorism against our people, and the developments in the region, especially the escalation in the Iraq-Iran war, place before us great challenges. Therefore, we must achieve national unity and a common Palestinian struggle according to the wishes of our people, especially after the Algiers meeting has raised their hopes. Our heroic people feel that all their achievements and sacrifices are being threatened by attempts to freeze the institutions of the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

Brother Abu Jihad added: This reality is weighing heavily on our people. This is in addition to the enemy's bullets and terrorism. We must conclude these sessions by a political and an organizational agreement that sets a date for the next session of the PNC. We must also escalate our military and political struggle inside and outside the occupied homeland.

Brother Abu Jihad continued: We in the Palestinian revolution, and in the Fatah movement in particular, are concerned about our people's anxiety over the PLO and the Palestinian cause. We are always concerned about the attitude of our people who are watching our behavior and actions. This is because our people have the sole right to judge our actions. I call upon you to make this meeting in Aden, which is dear to us all, an occasion for strengthening national unity and bolstering the PLO so it can face the challenges I spoke about. The disruption of PLO institutions will only harm our revolution and people and serve the enemies of our people.

Brother Abu Jihad said: We came to Aden with a positive spirit in order to reach an agreement that will give our revolution and our people's struggle a big push forward. We must surmount all obstacles that have been, and are being, placed in the path of this agreement. Abu Jihad urged the delegations of the other Palestinian groups to show a similar spirit and avoid disruptions if they want to face up to their major responsibilities with regard to the daily struggle and confrontation against Zionism and its destructive policy in the occupied homeland; a policy which the defenseless Palestinian people in the occupied territory are facing with strong faith and willpower. Brother Abu Jihad affirmed: Our conscious masses were able to ignore all erroneous trends and maintain the unity of their ranks against all onslaughts. We must unite with these masses, because if we do not, they will simply ignore anyone who harms their unity and struggle.

YSP, Algerians Continue Meetings

GF111952 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT
11 Jun 84

[Text] The session of the national Palestinian dialogue resumed yesterday between the delegations of the Fatah movement, the PFLP, the DFLP, the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party. The second day of the session was held in a positive atmosphere, affirming the common endeavor to maintain the unity of the PLO and deepen the spirit of mutual understanding among its factions. Within the framework of this session, the representatives of the YSP and the Algerian National

Liberation Front continued their meetings with the factions of the revolution for the purpose of reaching a comprehensive agreement on all issues which were not discussed during the previous dialogue sessions in Algiers and for the purpose of completing the discussion of these issues in Aden.

Fatah, Lebanese CP Continue Talks in Aden

*JN112005 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
11 Jun 84*

[Text] Talks continued in Aden between the Fatah movement and the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP]. The Fatah side, headed by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, included the following: Brothers Abu Mahir [Muhammad Ghunaym], Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], and Hani al-Hasan, members of the Fatah Central Committee; Sakhr Abu Nizar, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council; and 'Abbas Zaki, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council.

The LCP delegation, headed by Brother Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the party Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, included: Muhammad al-Wawi and Faruq Dahrud, members of the party Political Bureau.

The talks dealt with the relations between the Fatah movement and the LCP, the major developments in the region, and aspects of the Palestinian and Lebanese crises. The talks were pervaded by an atmosphere of fraternity and mutual frankness in order to reach a common view on how to confront the challenges facing the progressive nationalist Arab forces.

Brother Abu Jihad said the Palestinian revolution and people appreciate the sacrifices of the Lebanese people, with all their progressive, nationalist, and Islamic forces. He added: The toppling of the 17 May agreement was a great achievement for our people and cause.

We must now continue our concerted efforts in order to spare Lebanon the dangers of partition. Through common struggle we must completely regain the initiative so as to confront the common enemy and achieve new gains for the Lebanese, Palestinians, and Arabs.

The Aden meeting is a continuation of talks which the two sides began in the middle of last May in the Algerian capital.

Alliance Document Condemns 'Arafat Cairo Visit

*JN101306 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT
10 Jun 84*

[Text] It has been learned from informed sources in Aden that the Palestinian factions and forces in the Democratic Alliance will submit a document condemning the visit of Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat to Cairo in December 1983 and calling for an end to contacts with the Egyptian regime. The document also calls for establishing relations with Jordan on the basis of PNC resolutions.

Voice of PLO on Perez de Cuellar Mideast Tour

*JN112052 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT
11 Jun 84*

[Station commentary]

[Text] In his current tour of the area's capitals, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is raising the idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East under the supervision of the world organization. Of course, the idea itself is not new. As far as the United Nations is concerned, the idea is being raised almost every year. Still, the UN secretary general's current tour is significant. It shows that the idea of an international conference is now being discussed more seriously. We know that the United Nations has not been very effective in the crisis, or crises, of the Middle East. Still, we must not be indifferent to Perez de Cuellar's tour or to the subject which he is raising in this tour.

There are two reasons that make us view the matter seriously: The first concerns the development of events in the region and the second concerns the Palestinians themselves. The first reason is that the explosions and tensions in the region have reached such a point that they might get out of control, whether the controlling hand is a local or an international one. This assessment applies to the situation in Lebanon, and more clearly now to the Iraq-Iran war, or what is now called the Gulf war. It is clearly understood that both situations are not entirely a local development. Perhaps the local factor in the two situations is no more than an instrument that generates the reaction to broader interactions of an international nature. It has been proven after many years of killing, destruction, and war that a single local or international side here or there cannot alone control the explosive elements and, consequently, end the crisis. Perhaps it is this fact, and the region's strategy and resources, as well as the effect of all these things on international economic and military security, that have prompted the parties concerned to turn to agreement rather than conflict and unilateral attempts to control the dangerous tension.

Regarding the Palestinian reason, it is no secret that the PLO is one of the enthusiastic sides actively calling for holding an international conference on the Middle East under the supervision of the United Nations. It is no secret also that the PLO considers this framework as the most plausible means for achieving a reasonable level of Palestinian national aspirations. The reason is very clear. This UN framework ensures the participation of our people's friends. It is also based on a legislative framework that clearly provides for our national rights. As for the alternative framework that prevailed in past years, it was based on separate solutions and the U.S.-Zionist formula that stems from open hostility to all our Palestinian people's aspirations. Due to these two reasons, we must be interested in Perez de Cuellar's tour. More than that, we must be active in making the UN secretary general's tour and idea produce positive results. But at the same time, we must not forget that our participation in any formula to solve the crisis, or crises, of the region depends essentially on our strength, which stems from the soundness of our arena and joint Palestinian action. The achievement of this soundness and joint action will qualify us to be in the center of international anxiety and, consequently, in the center of the solution resulting from this anxiety.

AL-AKHBAR Interviews Perez de Cuellar on Tour
PM081519 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 5 Jun 84 pp 1,4

[Interview with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar by Thana' Yusuf at the United Nations — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the main purpose of your visit to the region?

Perez de Cuellar: The visit has a dual purpose. It is an attempt to get directly acquainted with the views of the heads of state in the region on the biggest problem threatening world peace and security, namely the Middle East problem, and to assess the general attitude with a view to forming a concept that would lead to an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The other aspect of the visit has to do with protocol, in that I am responding to the invitations I received from the leaders of the five states which I am visiting. I have already had two meetings with President Husni Mubarak. This will be my third meeting with him. I found him particularly interested in the Palestinian question. He is working sincerely and resolutely for a just settlement of that question.

Question: The mere idea of a visit by the UN secretary general gives rise to optimism regarding the possibility of making some progress. Are you optimistic and do you have any hope of success?

Perez de Cuellar: I lean toward optimism, but it is premature to talk about making progress or achieving success on this visit. That may come later. I will listen carefully to all sides on my tour in order to be able to form a clear idea that would enable me to provide a framework for negotiations. There is no doubt that if the United Nations manages to find a suitable framework for negotiations satisfactory to the various parties to the conflict, such a step would lead to a solution.

Question: Will you submit a report on your visit to the Security Council?

Perez de Cuellar: I have no intention of doing that. I am not required to do so. I will, however, hold consultations with my assistants to plan the next step.

Question: Are you considering appointing an envoy or special negotiator for the Middle East?

Perez de Cuellar, after a pause: This idea is not on at present, but I assure you that I would not hesitate to shoulder this responsibility myself if the need arises. This may be my first visit to the Middle East as UN secretary general, but it will not be my last.

Question: What are the topics on the agenda of your scheduled meetings with the region's leaders?

Perez de Cuellar: The idea of convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East will naturally be one of the main issues in my discussions with the region's leaders. I will also

seize this opportunity and hold consultations with the states concerned on the idea of amending the terms of reference of the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon. I will be visiting the positions of this force. Furthermore, I will concentrate on my role as UN secretary general in following up the implementation of the UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the Middle East. The tour will undoubtedly be an opportunity for discussing the obstacles standing in the way of implementing these resolutions. It will also be an opportunity for discussing a number of other important subjects, such as the question of declaring the Middle East a zone free from nuclear weapons and the question of Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. I will also exchange views with the region's leaders on a number of important international issues, such as the Iraqi-Iranian war, Afghanistan, the liberation of Namibia, the Cyprus problem, and other explosive issues threatening world peace and security.

Question: Are you planning to visit Iraq and Iran during your tour of the Middle East?

Perez de Cuellar: The UN Security Council has already passed a number of resolutions on the Iraqi-Iranian war. The United Nations already has a special envoy in charge of this particular problem. He is Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme who is in continuous contact with both sides, and I am in continuous contact with him. I believe that this is not the appropriate time to visit that area, particularly since the matter is at present in the hands of the UN Security Council.

Arab League's Klibi Issues Statement on Gulf
LD081253 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
 8 Jun 84

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has issued a statement about the development of events in the Gulf: We are extremely concerned over the development of events in the Gulf and the continued threat to the security and safety of the territories of fraternal Arab countries at a time when we had hoped that Iran would respond to intensive efforts exerted by Arab and non-Arab countries to prevent escalation of the war in the Gulf as a step toward ending the war and putting an end to agonies and sufferings of two Muslim peoples bound together by bonds of religion, history, and culture. The Arab countries stand in solidarity in support of the Saudi Kingdom's efforts to defend its territories and skies and in admiration of the self-restraint the Kingdom has shown to avoid the widening of the area of the war while hoping for the triumph of peace efforts. The Arab League, whose member countries have always made it a point to address themselves to Iran in an effort to put an end to the losses in life and property of the two fraternal sides, affirms the continuation of this attitude, hoping that responsible officials in Iran, particularly in this blessed month, will respect the ties that exist between the Iranian people and the Arab nation and will work jointly to end the bloodshed, stop the devastation, and move to an era of common building and peace for the good of the peoples of the area and the bolstering of bonds of fraternity created by their common history.

BAHRAIN

Development Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

GF111002 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Manama, 11 Jun (WAKH) — Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, development and industry minister and acting minister of state for Cabinet affairs, arrived in Manama today from At-Ta'if after taking part in the emergency meeting of the GCC oil ministers that concluded yesterday.

In a statement to WAKH, the Bahraini minister noted that the GCC oil ministers reviewed current developments in the international oil market. During the meeting, the talks focused on the exposure of oil tankers to air attacks. He added that as a result of these attacks, the costs of Arab oil from the delivery ports have become not [word indistinct] in comparison to the oil of other exporting countries where the rate of insurance on the tankers climbed drastically. He went on to say that the ministers studied this issue and adopted the necessary recommendations. The recommendations were then presented to the GCC governments in order to adopt the necessary measures. He said that the ministers (agreed) that the insurance [companies] should be committed to changing the quality. [as received] pointing out that if the cost of an oil tanker were \$6 million, then the insurance would be a small sum of money, but if it were loaded with crude oil worth \$100 million, then, in this case, the insurance on this tanker would be higher.

He pointed out that the ministers decided that in the event of damage to any tanker, the oil will be replaced in order to reduce insurance costs. He added that recommendations were made to cope with any possible escalation of the situation in the future against the oil tankers.

Concluding his statement, he asserted the need to ensure the arrival of Arab oil to international markets in a competitive way without changing the prices and without making any reductions owing to the costs of insurance. It is noteworthy that the GCC oil ministers held one session that lasted 2 hours in the city of At-Ta'if.

Saudi Decision To Resist Aggression Praised

GF081416 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is national honor and pride that inspire honorable reactions seeking to build, reconstruct, and heal the rifts, and avoid the evils and pitfalls of sedition. It is national honor and pride that inspire the decision to adopt the inescapable stand to defend honor and dignity. It is nationalism and dignity that inspired Bahrain to adopt its stand toward the conflict taking place in the Gulf — a conflict intended to destroy this part of the Arab world and paralyze its ability to supply other parts of the Arab world with that which protects them from succumbing to imposed policies. Indeed, the purpose of the conflict is to plunder the wealth and gains of the area peoples that are striving with all

their strength to build themselves up and preserve their achievements to survive and live in dignity.

Just as national honor and pride are a duty and are essential for survival, the defense of national honor and pride is equally a duty essential for survival. When fraternal Saudi Arabia made the decision to resist aggression, it was taking a just stand and was supported by Bahrain and its sisters. The unified stand of Bahrain and its sisters illustrates the national ties and honor that bind the Arab Gulf countries that have the same destiny. Since we are facing our destiny, we must unify the ranks so that we achieve the dignified existence to which we are entitled and to which we aspire.

Great efforts have been made to resort to reason and to avoid pitfalls. However, those who have malicious objectives do not resort to reason but seek to boycott and reject reason, thus bringing destruction by escalating provocations. When the resort to reason is futile with those who ignore it there can be no capitulation, weakness or complacency. The defense of the homeland is a right, a duty, and an honor; and we are proceeding on the path of right, duty, and honor.

KUWAIT

Iran Officially Accused of Tanker Attack

LD111251 Kuwait KUNA in English 1119 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, June 11 (KUNA) — Kuwait officially accused Iran of carrying out Sunday's attack on the Kuwaiti supertanker, *Kazimah*, while sailing in international waters of the Gulf.

State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn told KUNA that the Council of Ministers held an extraordinary meeting Monday under H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah and reviewed "regional developments in light of the fresh Iranian air attack against Kuwaiti tanker *Kazimah* while sailing in international waters".

The government noted that the Foreign Ministry has sent cables to all members of the Security Council informing them of the new Iranian aggression. The council, the spokesman added, also reviewed the agenda of Tuesday's meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council foreign ministers in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia.

Soviet Envoy Holds Iran Responsible for Escalation

GF111747 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 10 Jun 84 p 2

[Nabil Ghazzawi Dispatch]

[Text] The Soviet Union has affirmed that the escalation of military tension in the Arabian Gulf region is due to military operations conducted recently by Iran against Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers in the Arabian Gulf. This confirmation was stated by Pogos Akopov, Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait, following his meeting with Khalid Muhammad Ja'far, director of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry, yesterday.

The Soviet ambassador told *AS-SIYASAH* that Iranian threats to close the Strait of Hormuz and to harass oil tankers crossing the Strait will increase the tension in the region rather than ease it, and will consequently lead to disturbing freedom of navigation in the Strait and the Gulf. Ambassador Pogos Akopov added that during the meeting he exchanged views on a number of issues of concern to the Soviet Union and Kuwait.

On his part, Khalid Muhammad Ja'far, director of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry, told *AS-SIYASAH* following his meeting with the Soviet ambassador that he discussed with Ambassador Akopov the recent events in the Middle East region, especially the escalation of developments of Arabian Gulf situation due to the escalation of the current war between Iraq and Iran, which has entered its fourth year.

Minister Denies Plan To Reroute Oil Exports

LD120857 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0757 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 12 Jun (KUNA) — In a statement to Kuwait's *AL-QABAS*, published here today, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, Kuwait's minister of finance and oil, strongly denied press reports that Kuwait has offered to sell its oil through Arab ports outside the sphere of the Iraq-Iran war in order to maintain its oil export volume.

The London-based *PETROLEUM INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY* reported yesterday that Kuwait offered to sell its oil through Arab ports outside the sphere of the Iraq-Iran war and that it asked its customers to agree to receive their oil consignments during the coming weeks from alternative loading points at al-Fujayrah, Khawr Fakkan, and other secure ports. The magazine, which specializes in oil matters, said Kuwait decided to do this to overcome obstacles in the way of its oil exports because of rising costs of shipping and insurance.

The Kuwaiti minister said: "These reports are a figment of the imagination and are impractical." He asked how can we "get our oil to other Arab ports?" He pointed out that all the reports carried by the magazine in this respect "are completely baseless because our ability to export our oil has not been affected, and the oil tankers that were subject to aggression, including the *Kazimah*, have now returned to operation."

Deputy Premier, Syrian Envoy Discuss Gulf Situation

LD111356 Kuwait KUNA in English 1158 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, June 11 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Monday received the Syrian Ambassador to Kuwait, 'Isa Darwish. Following the meeting at Shaykh Sabah's office at the Foreign Ministry, Darwish told KUNA the meeting was "positive and reflected the spirit of fraternity between the two countries". He pointed out that during the meeting developments in the Gulf region have been reviewed. "During the exchange, Syria and Kuwait's wish was affirmed that the region be protected against any struggle that could lead to the intervention of international parties to the detriment of all sides in the region", he indicated.

Responding to a question on the outcome of Syrian efforts for halting the 4+ month-old Iran-Iraq war, the Syrian ambassador recalled that his country has undertaken "in coordination with Saudi Arabia to exert mediation efforts aimed at ending attacks against tankers and targets outside the military operations zone". He noted that "this could create an atmosphere that would assist in ending the initial conflict in future".

The Syrian diplomat stressed his country's readiness to perform any role that would enhance the prevalence of peace and security in all countries of the region. He, however, noted that the time this would take "depends on the good intentions and the wish of all parties concerned".

Minister Praises Recent Talks With Jordan's Husayn

JN110721 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Kuwait — 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwait's minister of state for Cabinet affairs, has praised King Husayn's recent talks with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad. He said that the talks were held in a fraternal atmosphere permeated by the spirit of solidarity and cooperation between two fraternal countries. The Kuwaiti minister added that during the meeting, His Majesty King Husayn and his highness the amir of Kuwait stressed the need to strengthen the Arab position toward basic pan-Arab issues and agreed to follow up their discussion in this regard. He pointed out that during yesterday's meeting the Kuwaiti Cabinet reviewed the results of King Husayn's latest visit to Kuwait and his meeting with his highness the amir of Kuwait, during which Arab issues in general and the situation in the Arab Gulf in particular were discussed.

Arab Response to Iranian Threats Stresses Solidarity

GF101955 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1145 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 Jun (WAKH) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA* dealt with the Iranian threats against the Arab Gulf countries, stating that the Arabs in the Gulf say to Iran: We shall not bury our Arabism under the hooves of the Persian horse and we will not forsake Arab solidarity in our future calculations.

The newspaper said: We shall not choose to stand outside the pan-Arab trench as some Arabs did and fear the threat. We shall not fall to our knees and ask forgiveness from those who are guilty. And no one will step on our land without us fighting fiercely to safeguard and protect every inch of our soil. It said that those who thought we are used to comfort and luxury to such an extent that we cannot bear steadfastness and patience with cleverness are wrong. We know ourselves very well. We have been threatened many times but did not surrender, and the outcome of the plot was redirected to the throats of the plotters. Long live Kuwait and long live the Arab Gulf for Arabs.

The newspaper said: We do not call for war but we were never among those who would raise their hands and the white flag. We burned that flag long ago and realized that life is a stance of honor and that it is more honorable for us to die on the borders

of the homeland, under its skies, and over its waters, rather than be listed among those who require aid or obey any foreign aggressor.

Military Meeting Held During Baneh Attack

GF111824 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 10 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The "war of cities" between Iraq and Iran has escalated with the mutual bombardment of towns which killed more than 300 in one day, as a result of the use of planes, guns, and ground-to-ground rocket launchers. In an exclusive statement to *AS-SIYASAH*, Iranian refugees arriving in Iraq from the Baneh Region said that 50 Iranian Army officers and guard cadres were killed in the rocket attack that Iraq launched on Baneh. The attack was carried out while an important military meeting was being held there. Foremost among those killed was Khomeyni's representative, Mr 'Ebadi. The Iranian sources added that President 'Ali Khamene'i was blamed for ordering the military gathering as the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council. He believed that the positive stand of the Iraqi Government on the Kurds would prevent the Iraqi planes or rocket launchers from bombarding this region of Kordestan, and that is why he designated Baneh as the headquarters for the northern sector of operations. However, the command's first meeting had not ended before those attending were taken unawares by direct hits that resulted from the bombardment of the meeting place.

The Iraqi rocket attack on Baneh caused bitter disputes within the Supreme Defense Council when Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Majlis leader and Khomeyni's representative, strongly blamed the president for the losses inflicted upon the Army and guard cadres, due to choosing Baneh as a meeting place for them. He accused the president of negligence that resulted in the leak of information to Iraq. He questioned how the Iraqis knew the time and place of the military command's first meeting in the region.

Iranian refugees said that the citizens of Baneh requested the evacuation of the army and guards from the city, and that no military meetings should be held there in the future to avoid further civilian casualties.

Using the Baneh bombing as vindication, Iran reverted to shelling Basra and other Iraqi border towns, which Iraq matched by choosing 15 Iranian towns to be air and ground attack targets, using the principle of an eye for an eye in a very emphatic manner.

KUNA: Prisoners on Food Strike in Jaffa

LD071105 Kuwait KUNA in English 1028 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Amman, June 7 (KUNA) — The Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners in the "Atlit" prison in Jaffa, the Arab occupied territory have been on food strike since early Wednesday in protest against the continuation of their imprisonment without trial and the bad treatment they receive from the Israeli authorities, it was reported here Thursday.

A report from the Arab occupied land, received by KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY, said that all the Arab prisoners in this prison

are from Lebanon, who were detained in the Ansar prison in south Lebanon by Israel. The report added that those prisoners were taken to Israel secretly the night of the exchange of prisoners between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel last November.

Several bloody riots occurred in this military prison between the detainees and the guards last month which resulted in several injuries among the prisoners and the death of one Palestinian, the report said. The report noted that the Israeli military authorities are making intensive efforts to recruit 500 Lebanese in south Lebanon to serve in the army of Israel's agent Antoine Lahad.

OMAN

Petroleum Minister Returns From At-Ta'if Meeting

GF111444 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Sa'id Ahmad ash-Shanfari, minister of petroleum and minerals, returned from At-Ta'if in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the country early this morning, after he attended the meeting of the GCC oil ministers. During this meeting, the ministers discussed the recent developments in the Gulf region.

Jordan's King Husayn To Visit 12-13 June

GF111753 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] We have received the following statement from the Sultani Affairs Court: To consolidate the excellent relations between the Sultanate of Oman and the fraternal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, His Majesty Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, will pay an official visit to his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id from 12 Ramadan 1404 Hijri, corresponding to 12 June 1984, to 13 Ramadan 1404 Hijri, corresponding to 13 June 1984.

QATAR

Oil Minister Returns From At-Ta'if Meeting

GF112014 Doha Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari minister of finance and oil, returned to Doha early this morning. He was received at Doha International Airport by Ambassador Ahmad Jasim al-Mulla, director of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry, and a number of senior officials at the Finance and Oil Ministry.

Consultative Assembly Holds Final Meeting

GF111612 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Qatari Consultative Assembly met this morning in its headquarters at the White Palace. This meeting, chaired

by 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalid al-Ghanim, the assembly speaker, ended the 12th ordinary term of the Assembly. At the outset of the meeting, Qusayy al-'Abadilah, Assembly assistant secretary general, read out Amiri Decree No 30 for 1984, adjourning the 12th ordinary term after today's meeting. The assembly speaker hoped a settlement for the devastating war between the neighboring countries, Iraq and Iran, will be reached soon.

SAUDI ARABIA

Islamic Official Appeals for Aid to Afghans

LD092359 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2120 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] At-Ta'if, 9 Jun (SPA) — His Holiness Shaykh al-'Aziz ibn 'Abdallah ibn Baz, director general of scientific research administration, fatwa, call and guidance, has urged Muslims everywhere to offer aid to their Afghan brothers in this holy month in the form of what has been given to them by God, to please God.

His Holiness Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Baz stressed, in a call addressed to all Muslims today, that the Afghan mujahidin who are defending their country against Soviet aggression have not weakened and their determination has not suffered, but they are suffering from the destruction caused by Soviet weapons, aircraft, and [word indistinct] which has afflicted their people as a result of Soviet occupation of Islamic Afghanistan.

His holiness pointed out that helping the Afghan mujahidin and the emigrants is among the most pious of acts. It will enable a Muslim to feel the fraternal ties that bind him to his Muslim brother. He stressed that the mujahidin deserve Zakat [Islamic precept stipulating the amount to be given as alms]. Shaykh ibn Baz urged all Muslims to offer Zakat to their Afghan brothers to ease the pain, hunger, and exile and to provide food, medicines, and weapons to enable them to liberate their territory from the Soviet occupiers.

UAE

UAE Federal Council Emphasizes Support for President

GF112026 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1740 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jun (WAKH) — The results that emerged from the UAE Supreme Federal Council meeting, under the chairmanship of UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan last night, settled a number of domestic political and economic matters.

Observers here believe that the absolute support and backing accorded to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan by the Council's members is considered a clear confirmation of their belief in the correctness of the unity course in the local, the Arab, and Islamic arenas and in the policy pursued by His Highness Shaykh Zayid to support of the federal march and to consolidate cooperation relations between the UAE and fraternal and friendly countries.

The UAE Supreme Federal Council held a meeting from 0120 to 0300 today and discussed a number of domestic and foreign

issues, in addition to the economic situation in the state. The council passed resolutions reaffirming the commitment of Abu Dhabi and Dubai Emirates to pay 50 percent of their oil revenues to the federal budget, and expressing support for His Highness Shaykh Zayid's domestic and foreign policies. The Council also agreed to pay debts equal to 2,000 million dirhams to companies and national citizens.

Economic circles here believe that the consent of the Council to pay 2,000 million dirhams to companies and individuals is an indication of a near possible relaxation of the economic situation and a near declaration of the general budget of the state. The absolute support for the policy and positions of His Highness Shaykh Zayid by the members of the Supreme Federal Council comes as a confirmation that the rulers of the emirates are backing Zayid's peaceful policy and his continuous efforts to restore Arab and Islamic solidarity and to make the maximum contribution to support cooperation among GCC states.

Declining Oil Revenues Affect Nation's Economy

GF090531 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jun 84 p 13

[Text] Abu Dhabi — A 25.2 percent fall in the "value added" of the oil sector of the United Arab Emirates last year resulted in a decline of 13.5 percent in the country's gross domestic product compared to 1982, according to the 1983 annual report of the Central Bank.

The report said the decline in the value of the oil sector was due to the UAE's commitment to its OPEC production quota of 1.1 million bpd and last year's five-dollar cutback in oil prices.

It said the country would not benefit from the current world economic recovery except in a limited way, as the slight increase in oil demands was not enough to raise the UAE's share of total OPEC production.

The report noted there was also a "gradually planned decrease" in the demand for OPEC and OAPEC oil by Western countries, and a "marked trend in the industrialised world, especially in the United States and Europe, to reduce its dependence on Gulf crude".

UAE oil reserves were estimated at 31.9 billion barrels, with oil and gas exploration and development continuing during 1983 with the granting of seven new concessions in Dubai and investments amounting to 5.5 billion dollars in the Upper Zakum field, which could produce a total of 500,000 bpd of crude.

The fall in oil output slowed down UAE gas production, resulting in lower output from the gas liquefaction plant in Ar-Ruwais, which during the first eight months of last year produced on 2.2 million tonnes of a total capacity of 4.8 million.

Declining oil earnings also resulted in an 18.4 percent drop in public revenues last year, to \$8.79 billion from 10.78 billion in 1982. Public expenditure also decreased from \$11.49 billion in 1982 to \$10.32 billion last year.

Capital payments, comprising foreign aid and contributions to Arab, regional and local financial institutions in 1983 amounted to \$1.9 billion compared to \$1.96 billion during the previous year.

New Border-Coast Guard Center Established

GF081046 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jun (WAM) — Major General Hammudah ibn 'Ali, minister of state for internal affairs, has issued a ministerial decree creating a center for border and coastal guards in the Ar-Ruways area. The new center will be under the border and coastal guards department in Abu Dhabi.

YAR

Premier Receives Saudi Defense Minister Message

*GF112010 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, received at noon today 'Ali al-Qusaybi, Saudi ambassador to San'a', who conveyed to the brother prime minister a written message from his brother Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, general inspector, and chairman

of the Saudi side in the Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council. During the meeting, bilateral relations between the two countries and ways to develop them were also discussed.

Foreign Minister al-Asbahi Receives Iraqi Message

*GF111328 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, foreign minister and secretary of the Standing Committee, received today the Iraqi ambassador in San'a', 'Aqil Jasim Husayn, who delivered to him a message from Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on bilateral relations and the recent developments in the Iraq-Iran war.

Briefs

Japanese Loan — San'a' — Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani received the Japanese charge d'affaires in San'a' on 21 May. SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the Japanese charge d'affaires informed the prime minister of the Japanese Government's agreement to extend a \$50 million loan to the YAR for expanding the oil reservoir project. [Summary][San'a' *ATH-THAWRAH* in Arabic 22 May 84 p 2 GF]

Mubarak Receives Visiting PRC Minister

NC120917 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Mrs Zhengying Qian, Chinese minister of water conservancy and power industry, and the delegation accompanying her.

The minister of electricity and energy, Engineer Mahir Abaza, and PRC Ambassador in Cairo Guoyu Ding attended the meeting. The PRC minister and delegation arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday on a 6-day visit.

Romanian Minister Arrives for 5-Day Visit

NC121119 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Romanian Development [as received] Minister Ion Stanesco arrived in Cairo at noon today on a 5-day visit to Egypt. During his visit, the Romanian minister will hold talks with Engineer Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, minister of state for housing and land reclamation, to bolster cooperation between Egypt and Romania in the areas of construction, guidance, cement production, land reclamation plans, and touristic and housing plans.

Al-Baz Discusses Domestic Affairs, Gulf War

NC111931 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the president's office for political affairs and Foreign Ministry first under secretary, said

that, in the coming phase, the government will concentrate on resolving domestic problems from which the people are suffering by increasing production, especially in agriculture and industry. He said President Husni Mubarak will resume his tours of production sites after the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. Al-Baz said intensified work will be carried out this summer in all positions and at all party, executive, and legislative levels. He said some changes will be made in the executive authority, which will be strengthened by young elements. He said the NDP will also be reorganized.

Al-Baz said the objective of all this is to give momentum to the work for providing prosperity for the people. Dr al-Baz concluded his statement by saying that Egypt is now making a comprehensive reassessment of the Egyptian stand on the Gulf war in order to define the general lines of Egyptian moves in the coming months to end the war and its consequences.

Governorate To Build Village in Tabah Area

NC090729 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0707 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Southern Sinai, 9 Jun (MENA) — The Southern Sinai Governorate has decided to establish a residential village [qaryah sakaniyah] in the Tabah area on Egypt's eastern border. The first phase of the village will include 24 residential units with fully integrated utilities. The new village will cost approximately 1 million Egyptian pounds to build. It will overlook the Gulf of Aqaba near Fir'awn Island. A statement to this effect was made by 'Atif Makki, the official in charge of Nuwaybi District and town. He said the village will be completed by mid-1985.

Government Abiding by Decision Not To Shell Cities*JN121237 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 12 Jun 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today sent a letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar informing him that orders were given to the Iraqi Armed Forces to meticulously abide by the decision not to shell Iranian cities. In his letter, Tariq 'Aziz stressed that the Iraqi Armed Forces will abide by the contents of the message President Saddam Husayn sent to the UN secretary general the day before yesterday in reply to the UN secretary general's letter last Saturday.

President Calls on Army To Be Prepared*JN121206 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 12 Jun 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has called on Iraqi soldiers to prepare themselves for crushing an anticipated Iranian offensive. President Saddam Husayn said that the agreement not to strike at Iranian civilian targets must not affect the enthusiasm of the Armed Forces in their continued preparedness for battle. President Saddam Husayn said this when he awarded a group of fighters with medals of valor here today.

Addressing the fighters the president said: Fire the bullet of mercy at the head of the dying mule so that it may die. He added: Your weapon is your true friend, you must pay attention to training, and behave in the war as if it is your first day in the war. President Saddam Husayn emphasized the necessity for the fighters to maintain a high degree of enthusiasm in spite of the decision to halt the shelling. He said: These measures are administrative ones and you must give them a deaf ear. President Saddam Husayn added that the war Iraq is waging has rewritten Iraq's history and is an anomalous setback in the Arab nation's history. The president pointed out that it is necessary for every Iraqi to participate in the erection of Iraq's high edifice, an edifice full of glory and new history.

The medals of valor were awarded to 71 officers and soldiers including 6 lieutenant colonels, 4 majors, 18 captains, 13 lieutenants, 18 warrant officers, and 12 soldiers and NCO's. The ceremony was attended by Ahmad Husayn, director of the president's office; Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; and several members of the Armed Forces General Command.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,493 — 11 June*JN111716 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Communique No 1,493 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 11 June 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of great Iraq and the brave Armed Forces are continuing their valiant defense of their proud homeland. They are also continuing their heroic confrontation of the ambitions of the

clique of evil and expansion that is ruling in Iran. The results of the activities for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. The criminal Iranian regime continued its shelling of Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah, Darband-i Khan, and their environs with heavy artillery last night and today. The savage enemy shelling caused the following losses in life and property:

A. Basra: One martyred; four wounded; and two houses damaged.

B. Khanaqin: One martyred; six wounded; four houses demolished; and six other houses, three orchards, and one civilian car damaged.

C. Zurbatiyah: Three houses demolished, and one mosque and two orchards damaged.

D. Darband-i Khan: Two wounded and four houses demolished.

E. Mandali: Several civilian establishments damaged.

2. As a result of the criminal Iranian regime's continuation of its follies and crimes against the sons of our great people; due to its continued shelling of our towns and villages with heavy artillery today; in view of its failure to abide by its commitments toward its people and the international community; and as a reply in kind, several selected targets were hit in Dezful at 1910 today. These targets were accurately and effectively hit.

3. Our forward units fired on the enemy positions and a group of enemy personnel in the operational area east of Basra, killing five, wounding others, and destroying one gun and three weapons emplacements and personnel positions.

4. One of our forward units fired on a group of enemy troops opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, inflicting human losses and destroying one infantry position. Elsewhere in the same sector, four of the enemy personnel were killed and one hardware stockpile was destroyed.

5. Two were killed and one vehicle and one infantry position were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

[Signed] The Armed forces General Command, 11 June 1984

Perez de Cuellar Receives President's Reply*JN111315 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] United Nations — Francois (?Juliani), spokesman for the UN General Secretariat, has said that Javier Perez de Cuellar today received President Saddam Husayn's reply to his message. He said that the text of the message and the UN secretary general's proposal will be published at the UN Headquarters today.

President Saddam Husayn, in a reply message yesterday, notified the UN secretary general of Iraq's acceptance of his proposal to stop striking at civilian targets provided Iran is also committed to the proposal and provided the UN secretary general lays down effective measures to supervise both sides' commitment as soon as possible, particularly since previous experience has proved the

Iranian government's unreliability in refraining from hitting populated areas.

(?Juliani) said that Perez de Cuellar last night contacted his special envoy in the Iraq-Iran conflict, Olof Palme, and (?John Thomson), UK representative at the United Nations and chairman of the current UN Security Council session, for consultations on the situation in the Arab Gulf area.

Press on Decision To Stop Shelling Civil Targets

JN111440 Baghdad INA in English 1340 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, June 11, INA — Iraqi press today highlighted Iraq's approval of the U.N. secretary general's proposal concerning refraining from shelling civilian targets by both Iraq and Iran.

Commenting on this topic, *ATH-THAWRAH* paper said that Iraq, by giving its consent to Mr. de Cuellar's proposal, it had provided a further evidence of its good intentions, adherence to the international will and high capabilities. "besides that, Iraq is well aware of the fact that peace could only be achieved by continuing to cripple the Iranian enemy," the daily elaborated. The paper concluded that Iraq, which spared no efforts towards putting an end to the war, imposed on it by Iran, had taken also a responsive attitude vis-a-vis all initiatives made, so far, to that end.

AL-JUMHURIYAH paper commenting on the same subject, said today that Iraq, since the very beginning of the war, had been calling for bringing an end to it.

The paper affirmed Iraq's eagerness to spare Iraqi, as well as Iranian, civilians the scourges of the war, adding that Iran was the first to start bombarding civilian installations, using that shelling as a means of pressure and harm.

AL-JUMHURIYAH reiterated that Iran, by resorting to such diabolical means, compelled Iraq to answer back in self defence.

Pin-pointing that Iraq was the first to call for desisting from bombarding towns and civilians, the daily concluded that peace was the only venue through which war disasters could be staved off.

Speaking about the same subject, *AL-IRAQ* daily recalled how Iraq, guided by its humanitarian stance, expressed, only few days after the eruption of the war, its readiness to put an end to the war and to start negotiations with Iran.

The paper also referred to President Saddam Husayn's letter to the U.N. yesterday, which proved Iraq's concern over civilians and its refraining from hitting civilian targets.

The daily said that while Iraq had proved to the world, once again its respect to international norms and laws, it would not accept any violation by the Iranian side of the U.N. secretary general's proposal. The daily concluded that Iraq "knows, this time, how to answer back any would-be Iranian offensive, whether on Iraqi civilians or on its international borders."

AL-JUMHURIYAH on Iran's Violation of UN Proposal

JN120756 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA) — The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* has said that Iraq will reply strongly to any Iranian attempt to violate its commitments and not implement the UN secretary general's proposal to stop the bombing of residential areas.

In an article today, the paper asserted that the Iranian rulers who unwillingly agreed to the UN secretary general's proposal must know that Iraq will only be concerned about implementing the proposal in the same measure as they are concerned about implementing it.

The paper adds: Therefore, Iraq will observe the Iranian regime's behavior very carefully. Moreover, Iraq is ready to face all eventualities and is ready for war in the same measure as it is ready for peace.

The paper says: When Iraq agreed to the UN secretary general's proposal, it did so in harmony with its human principles, its faith in peace, and its concern about respecting the rules of war and saving civilians from the catastrophes of this war.

The paper points out that despite Iraq's agreement, it was not wrong about the Iranian rulers' intentions and the rancor that fills their hearts. Iraq knows those rulers well, all their lies, falsifications, and treachery.

The paper continues: This is why Iraq's agreement to the UN secretary general's proposal was accompanied by conditions that were clearly explained in President Saddam Husayn's message. The most important of these conditions are that Iran must abide by the proposal and that necessary effective arrangements should be made to ensure that both sides abide by their commitments.

The paper adds: Iraq has proved its good intentions and sincerity regarding what it agreed on. Moreover, immediate orders were issued to the Iraqi Armed Forces to stop shelling. The Iraqi forces have implemented these orders in a good manner. However, the Iranian aggressors attempted to seize the opportunity and shelled Basra, Mandali, and Khanaqin.

The Iranian rulers have once again proven that destructive evil intentions are in their hearts. The paper stresses that Iraq's agreement does not cancel its right to retaliate and prevent the Iranian aggressors from seizing opportunities. Therefore, Iraq will shell selected Iranian targets up to the date the proposal comes into effect.

Concluding, the paper stresses that the Iranian rulers are aware of Iraq's strength and readiness to repulse and deter the aggressors. They are also aware of the fact that Iraq possesses weapons that will enable it to reach deep inside Iran and to strike at targets which are of vital importance.

Further Materials on Visit by Perez de Cuellar**16 Jun Banquet Speeches***JN111142 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Jun 84 p 22*

[Excerpts] During a banquet at the Marriot Hotel in Amman last night, in honor of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri said that Jordan has responded positively to all initiatives and proposals which have been presented to settle the Middle East issue and achieve peace in the region. The following is the text of the minister's speech:

Your Excellency, I warmly and sincerely welcome you to Jordan. Your visit has provided me with the opportunity to express the great respect we hold for you as a prominent international statesman and distinguished diplomat. You have come while holding the highest office in the United Nations. You are the most qualified to conduct the duties stipulated by the UN Charter. Jordan, which is proud of its record during the 30 years of its membership in the international organization, places Your Excellency's first visit in a special position. We recall with satisfaction the previous visits of your predecessors and hope that your current visit will be fruitful and successful.

Allow me, Your Excellency, to begin my speech on this occasion by saying that the issue of peace in the Middle East is foremost among Jordan's concerns, and that my government's efforts in the United Nations and outside are the best proof of this. We have cooperated with all UN missions and organs in seeking peace. We have responded positively to numerous proposals and initiatives in this regard. But regrettably, our aspirations in this context did not succeed. Israel's intransigence, its obstinate position, and expansionist policy have been a great obstacle in the face of the peace process.

There is no reason, on this occasion, to review in any length Israel's aggressive policy which has been practiced since it came into being. This record is tragic and is undoubtedly known to all. At this moment, when the international community is conducting various attempts to restore peace to our region, an end must be put to Israel's challenging position. Before this, my government is concerned over recent Israeli violations and serious steps in implementing its plan by building more illegal settlements in the occupied territories at the expense of the indigenous population. Israel is also creating another serious problem by connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Dead Sea by a canal in a manner which escalates the already explosive situation.

I would like to reiterate, Your Excellency, my government's position, that the principles contained in UN Resolution No 242 constitute the basis for any settlement of the conflict. These principles are the inadmissibility of occupying territory by force and Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories in exchange for peace, as well as the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the right of all countries in the region to live within secure and recognized borders.

There is no need to point out that the UN Security Council and General Assembly have adopted other important resolutions with overwhelming majorities, all of which confirm these principles. All these resolutions stress that the Palestinian people are a

principal side in the process for achieving a just and lasting peace in the region. Therefore, the PLO must be invited to participate in all the efforts being made and in all conferences on the Middle East along with the other sides.

Allow me, Your Excellency, to point out here that the Palestinian question is the cornerstone of all problems in this region. Solving this question will lead to a solution of all the other serious problems which burden the countries of the Middle East.

We stress that the idea of convening an international conference, or a conference attended by a number of countries under UN auspices, is the suitable means through which to conduct negotiations for implementing UN Security Council Resolution No 242, and consequently reach a solution. This idea has now become an irreplaceable necessity.

While seeking to support the cause of peace, the Government of Jordan and the PLO are trying to reach a political formula to adopt a unified position toward peace in the Middle East. On this basis, we hope to achieve the most important priority, which is to save the kinfolk and the land from occupation.

Your Excellency, I would like to point here to the very serious nature of the occurrences in the occupied territories, to which there is no deterrent and to which there are no bounds. Under the control of the occupation authorities, Israel is following a policy based on exploiting, or, rather, stealing water sources for its own interests at the expense of the indigenous Arab population in the occupied territories. This action obviously is flagrant aggression as well as in conflict with all international norms. Through this action, Israel is changing the demographic and geographic nature of the occupied territories, apart from the fact that it is committing aggression against the actual existence of the people who are being prevented from using this water. We hope, Your Excellency the Secretary General, that you will work through your office to contain and put an end to this matter.

We are certain that you will be able to effectively partake in all efforts being made in the Middle East in order to find a solution to all the issues we face today. On this basis, we call on you to take the initiative for finding a just and lasting peace. The human suffering and the material problems have gone beyond the limits of logic. We believe that by taking strong and decisive steps, the United Nations will be able to regain its vitality which we need and will be able to play the role stipulated for it in its Charter.

I seize this opportunity to point out that our region today regrettably suffers from two other conflicts which have turned into sources of destruction and bloodshed. These are the Iraq-Iran war and the crisis in Lebanon. The situation in both crises has become more dangerous and explosive. These explosive situations must be ended as soon as possible in order to embark on a new stage of peace and prosperity. Your efforts in the Iraq-Iran war are necessary because the dangers are great and cannot be overlooked.

We are certain that the United Nations, especially during your term of office, will be able to divert the dangers of war and the tragedies of today away from future generations. All countries must participate in supporting the international organization so

that it will be able to fulfill its duties and commitments toward humanity.

We stress to you that Jordan will exert all its efforts in the service of the cause of peace and will fulfill all its commitments in the international arena.

Concluding, I wish you a pleasant stay in my country, Your Excellency the Secretary General. Thank you.

Javier Perez de Cuellar said that the Palestinian question is the crux of the conflict in the Middle East and that peace cannot be achieved without finding a just settlement of it.

In a reply speech during the banquet given by the foreign minister in his honor, Javier Perez de Cuellar stressed that UN Resolution No 242, which was agreed to by all sides, is considered a sound basis for achieving peace in the Middle East and that the United Nations is ready to support any efforts being made in this regard. The following is the text of his speech:

Your Excellency Mr Minister, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

I would like to express my deep appreciation to Your Excellency for your expressions of warm welcome. I am extremely happy to be in Amman and to be given the opportunity to discuss with His Majesty King Husayn and the government officials all the matters which we are jointly tackling. It must be said here that Jordan occupies an important position in the international community. The wisdom, courage, moderation, and deeds of its leaders are an example and attract great admiration the world over. Jordan's resolve and decisionmaking during times of crisis has made deep impressions. At a time when we see means of total destruction, which are developed in an unparalleled manner, it is encouraging to see a government and a people admitting that real strength lies in leadership, unity, and self-restraint.

The Middle East issue will have a prominent position among the many issues which I hope to discuss during my visit to Jordan.

This issue has been an issue of concern for the United Nations since its founding. Despite numerous and various efforts, little has been achieved toward finding a just and lasting settlement based on the principles of the UN Charter and accepted by the UN Security Council. It is important that we do not despair, because such an attitude will result in furthering the scope of bitterness and violence and will sentence future generations to a life of increasingly deteriorating conditions. Moreover, such a situation will have extremely serious effects on world peace. No matter what the difficulties are, there must be a means to tackle the roots of the issue and bridge the gap which separates the concerned sides.

Your Excellency Mr Minister, I have listened attentively to your statement and I look forward to discussing all the points in your statement and others during my visit to Jordan. I agree with you that the political and human rights of the Palestinian people are the basis of all the problems in this region and that these are linked closely to the other issues you dealt with in your statement.

I am as totally convinced as you are that we need to regain the momentum in order to find the means for implementing Resolution No 242 and to reach a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in this region. I agree with your statement that human suffering and material problems in this region have gone beyond the limits of logic. I am ready, rather eager, to do all that I can to assist in changing this situation.

You have referred to Lebanon's tragedy. I arrived today from Lebanon, and I can only express sadness at that country's situation. I hope that we in the United Nations will be able to help Lebanon in its numerous problems without forgetting the principal problem in this region.

As to the war between Iraq and Iran, I have continued my mediation, as you know, in this very tragic and difficult situation. As soon as I arrived in Amman this evening, I learned that there has been a positive response to my call for stopping attacks on civilian areas. I am now awaiting precise details before taking practical measures to follow up my call.

Your Excellency Mr Minister,

You have expressed a belief that the United Nations can avert the dangers of war from humanity and future generations. This is the main objective of this organisation and this is what I consider a personal aim and source of inspiration to me. This must be achieved. But to achieve it requires firm support and cooperation from all member countries.

I haven't the slightest illusions as to the complexity of the deep-rooted problems which we face in this region today. But I wish to seize this opportunity to discuss with all those concerned the possibility of utilizing the potentials of the United Nations in the making of peace and preserving it in more effective ways to solve these vital issues. Despite discouraging aspects, we cannot forsake our belief that there must be, in the end, the means which will enable the peoples of this historical region to live in peace and exploit the abilities provided by their natural ingenuity. We must begin anew, and, for my part, I am committed to doing everything I can to help Jordan and the other sides in this regard.

Confers With 'Ubaydat

JN111328 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
11 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received in his office this morning UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. During the meeting, they reviewed the development of events in the Middle East region, foremost being the Palestine question which is Jordan's central cause.

'Ubaydat affirmed Jordan's desire and readiness to participate in any effort to convene an international peace conference under UN auspices. He added that such a conference is the best way to realize a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. He also stressed Jordan's belief in the need to implement UN and Security Council resolutions on the Palestine question, especially Resolutions 242 and 338, which constitute a basis for the aspired peace.

The prime minister said that the peace that Jordan wants to realize is based on the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, foremost of which is Jerusalem, and guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He also expressed Jordan's concern with the continued suffering of our kinfolk in the occupied West Bank as a result of Israeli practices against the Arab citizens there. He added that these practices are represented by establishing more settlements and confiscating land and water resources, facts which constitute a stumbling block on the road to peace.

The prime minister also referred to the Lebanese crisis and said that he hopes the United Nations will play a positive role in order to restore security and stability to Lebanon, realize full Lebanese sovereignty over Lebanese territory, and achieve the withdrawal of foreign forces, primarily Israeli forces.

He also indicated the danger of recent developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and its negative effect on world peace, stressing the need to exert intensive efforts to put an end to that tragic war. He also praised the positive role that the UN secretary general is playing in order to cope with the chronic issues and realize peace and prosperity for mankind.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Brian Urquhart, UN secretary general assistant for political affairs.

Received by Prince Hasan

JN111948 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
11 Jun 84

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan this morning received UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is currently visiting Jordan. During the meeting, his highness presented a detailed explanation of the situation in the occupied Arab territories and Jordan's assessment of developments in the deteriorating conditions in the West Bank and Gaza resulting from the continued Israeli occupation.

The explanation took place in light of the existing information and data about our kinfolk's suffering there and of the repressive Israeli practices against them. Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and the delegation accompanying the UN secretary general attended the meeting.

His highness the crown prince accompanied Perez de Cuellar on a tour of the Jordan Valley. During this tour, the crown prince acquainted the guest with Jordan's achievements in the valley. Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and the UN delegation accompanying the secretary general accompanied the crown prince and Perez de Cuellar.

In a statement to Jordanian television, Perez de Cuellar said that the United Nations will continue its efforts to hold an international conference on the Middle East. He said that despite the opposition by the United States and Israel to the idea of the conference, it will remain one of the more important ways to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Holds News Conference

JN111954 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
11 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has said that he has noted that the countries which he visited expressed support for holding an international conference for peace under the UN umbrella in which all parties to the conflict will participate. At a news conference he held this evening, Perez de Cuellar added that Israel and the United States had rejected the convocation of such an international conference. He pointed out that he will discuss in Israel the possibility of convening such a conference. But he added: The international conference for peace is not the only option to solve the Middle East crisis because there are other options which can be discussed. On Israel's continued rejection of peace initiatives and its expansionist policies, Perez de Cuellar said that in his capacity as UN secretary general he is concerned about the need to adhere to UN resolutions. He added that he has a great deal about this subject to tell the Israelis.

Perez de Cuellar asserted the need to work continuously and use all means to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Perez de Cuellar expressed his belief that the war will not expand. He said: Wisdom prevails in the Gulf.

On his expected meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Perez de Cuellar said that he is looking forward to the meeting which will take place later in Geneva.

Received by King Husayn

JN120659 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT
11 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received at An-Nadwah Palace this evening UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The discussion dealt with the Middle East crisis, developments in the Palestine question, and efforts that are being exerted to achieve peace in the region. The king also heard the secretary general's proposals to hold an international conference for peace in the Middle East under UN supervision.

His Majesty King Husayn explained the stand maintained by Jordan, which has been, and still is, working for a just, durable, and comprehensive peace that will end the Middle East crisis and guarantee the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights.

His majesty affirmed that UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 constitute the basis for achieving peace and applying the formula of regaining occupied Arab territories in exchange for peace in implementation of the principle of the inadmissibility of the seizure of territory by force. His majesty urged the permanent member states of the UN Security Council to participate in the achievement of a just peace on the basis of the aforementioned resolutions alongside the parties that are directly concerned with the dispute in the region.

King Husayn affirmed Jordan's determination to cooperate with the United Nations in its efforts to achieve peace that is based on right and justice. His majesty praised UN efforts in reducing world tension and referred to the positive efforts that are being exerted by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to stop the bombing of residential areas in the Iraq-Iran war.

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the foreign minister, the Jordanian permanent UN representative, and the UN secretary general's assistants.

Interviewed on Middle East

JN112112 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT
11 Jun 84

[Text] In an interview with our JTV reporter Thabit Suways, the UN secretary general said: The international body will persist in its effort to hold a conference on the Middle East.

[Begin recording] [Suways] Mr Perez de Cuellar, I want to ask you now what are the prospects, what are the chances for holding this proposed UN conference on the Middle East?

[Perez de Cuellar] Well, I think, let us be a little patient and see what can be done. As you know, the secretary general is very interested in the initiation of the process leading to the solution of the problem. I think the international council is one [word indistinct]. Let us hope that we will be successful.

[Suways] What is the role of the UN here in this conference?

[Perez de Cuellar] Well, the idea of the General Assembly, of the United Nations, is that the conference takes place under the umbrella of the United Nations. And I, as secretary general, have already started the necessary consultations with the different member countries. I think, mainly, the members, the 15 members of the Security Council, plus the countries that are immediately concerned.

[Suways] Have they agreed to this conference?

[Perez de Cuellar] Well, as you know, the United States and Israel have some objections to the conference, but, well, we have to think that even if they do not agree with the idea we have to continue insisting or to explore other ideas.

[Suways] Sir, what can the United Nations do now to help reduce or alleviate the suffering of the people — Palestinians in the West Bank?

[Perez de Cuellar] Well, I think, as you know very well, the efforts of UNRWA. And then I think I am going to stop in one refugee camp in order to see the situation, to see myself what can be done. But as you know, the regional organization called UNRWA takes care of the Palestinians.

[Suways] What do you hope, Sir, to accomplish through this visit?

[Perez de Cuellar] Well, to make an accurate and independent assessment of the situation in the whole area. [end recording]

3 Dailies on Gulf War, Iranian Threats

JN090825 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT
9 Jun 84

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Iranian Threats Against Gulf Countries," *AR-RAY* says: The Iranian regime yesterday renewed its threats against Gulf states and warned these states that strict measures would be taken if they continue to support brotherly Iraq. These threats are based on a background with the following prominent features:

1. The Iranian regime's insistence on continuing the war despite efforts that nonaligned and Islamic countries, as well as the United Nations, have been and are still exerting to end this war and establish a just peace between these two neighboring countries.
2. The Iranian regime's desire to isolate the Gulf states from Iraq in the hope that this isolation will weaken Iraq and enable the Iranian military establishment to act unilaterally against it.
3. Imposing Iranian hegemony on Gulf decisionmaking and subjugating it to its desire.
4. The hard Iraqi blows which the Iranian military establishment has received, the big losses inflicted on this establishment, and this establishment's anxiety toward suffering more losses because of the Arab Gulf states' solidarity with Iraq.
5. Intimidating other Arab states in order to prevent Arab solidarity with Iraq from taking place and prevent this solidarity from expanding beyond the Gulf area.

AR-RAY adds: This background obviously shows that the Iranian regime still has the same mentality and that it has not made use of the lessons taught by the war. The effects of this war have been reflected on the Iranian economy and have resulted in Iran's current internal instability.

In addition to all of this, all Arabs are urged to support Arab Gulf solidarity with brotherly Iraq and behave in a manner that emphasizes the Iranian regime will certainly suffer very bad consequences if it implements any of its threats against the Gulf states. Under no circumstances does this mean that the Arabs want to escalate the Gulf war. It only means that the Arabs are determined to deter any aggression against Arab territory. If the Arabs had done this from the very beginning of the war, the situation would have not reached this extent.

AR-RAY concludes: The Iranian regime can only reconsider its calculations when it feels that there is a real Arab determination to defend Arab territory — a determination represented in a strong Arab stand. We hope that the Arabs will adopt this stand without hesitation or delay.

On the same topic, *AD-DUSTUR* says: The general mobilization that the Tehran rulers have announced undoubtedly represents a very dangerous step in the raging Gulf war. This step is a prelude to waging the expected Iranian aggression against

brotherly Iraq at a time when the war has reached a boiling point and is likely to boil over at any moment onto all of the Arab Gulf states. Although the brother Iraqis are more aware than anyone else of the significance of these aggressive Iranian preparations and are making the necessary arrangements to confront these preparations with the same strength and courage with which they have confronted all previous Iranian offenses, this does not excuse Arab people and governments from shouldering their pan-Arab responsibilities toward the implications of these threats, whose direct objectives go beyond Iraq's territory and bold people.

Because we are confident of the capability that Iraq's Army and people have in confronting the coming Iranian campaign and because we have deep faith in the inevitability of defeating the aggression and aggressors, we consider the general mobilization that Iran officially declared yesterday as a direct challenge to Arab feelings and a provocation of all Arabs — whether close to or far from the front. This is because these Iranian campaigns show blatant intentions and symbolize the arrogance and hatred which the Tehran rulers used to direct against everything Arab.

AD-DUSTUR adds: The mobilization campaign now reveals the Gulf war, which the Tehran rulers tried to wrap in all types of misleading slogans, as an aggressive war that is aimed against the Arab nation's prestige, civilization, potential, geography, and people at a time when the Arabs are extending their hands in order to establish peace, which would preserve both sides' rights as well as their good neighborliness. Thus, every Arab country must consider this mobilization, which is aimed against something more than Iraq's territory and something more comprehensive than Iraq's national sovereignty, a challenge that encroaches on the one pan-Arab destiny. It necessitates that pan-Arab feelings be roused to confront the implied dangers of the coming aggressive campaign.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: The only way to repulse the aggressive Iranian challenge in the manner it deserves is to interpret and promptly implement the Collective Arab Defense Pact and support brotherly Iraq with all the strength and ability that the Arab nation has. This should be done not only to repulse the

offensive — something we are confident the Iraqis can do — but also to quickly end this war, which has consumed much of the Arabs' blood and resources.

On the same topic, *SAWT ASH-SHAB* says: For the first time since the GCC was established, the Arab Gulf states find themselves facing an aggression that is directly aimed against them. The GCC countries previously met in order to coordinate their stands on aggressions that used to be aimed against other Arab countries. Under such circumstances, the GCC countries normally found themselves required to financially support the Arab confrontation states. Today, the GCC countries find themselves standing face to face with a direct aggression. They see their sovereignty and oil resources being threatened unless they take steps to deter the aggressors and to defend their regional sovereignty, their economic interests, and their people's rights to live in peace.

SAWT ASH-SHAB adds: We have always believed in the unity of Arab fate in facing aggression. Thus, we are repeating the same concept. However, this time the source of the new aggression is different from the sources of the traditional aggression which, with its partners, we confronted for one-third of a century. At any rate, the consequences of this aggression on us are the same. Striking at Iraq and the Gulf area in order to weaken them will certainly weaken Jordan's position in confronting Israel. The same thing will apply if Jordan or other Arab countries are subjected to strikes, because this weakens the position of Iraq and the Gulf states in confronting aggression. We hope that no third aggression would be launched by a third party — in addition to Iran and Israel — in order to convince all Arab leaders through painful experience that Arab fate is one and that it is necessary to give the Arab people the opportunity to participate in repulsing any foreign aggression against any Arab country — regardless of the nature and source of this aggression.

SAWT ASH-SHAB concludes: All Arab world leaders are now required to support Iraq and the Arab Gulf states and to not disappoint them in confronting an unjustified aggression.

Security Situation Erupts in Government Area

NC111606 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1541 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The security situation erupted at 1800 today. Shells fell at random in various quarters of West Beirut, particularly in the area of the government Triangle, where a shell fell on the street separating the Information Ministry and the Central Bank, wounding a number of citizens. A huge fire broke out on Al-Jaza'ir Street when some houses and parked cars were burned. Shells are continuing to fall on this street and in the government building area.

Another fire broke out in the Burj Abu Haydar area. Firemen are trying to extinguish the fires. Shells also fell in the areas of Wata al-Musaytibah, the Cola Bridge, the Municipal Stadium, the Arab University, and Al-Hamra'. Citizens are called upon to take precautions and be careful.

We have just received the following: Shells are still falling in the As-Sana'i' and the Al-Hamra' areas. More than 20 Lebanese soldiers were wounded as a result of the random shelling.

It appears that the criminal hands are still continuing the shelling. The areas of Beirut's southern suburb are now coming under violent random shelling, particularly the areas of Burj al-Barajinah, Al-Murayjah, Hayy as-Sullum, Ar-Raml al-'Ali, At-Tahwitah, Bi'r al-'Abd, Harat Hurayk, Al-Laylakah, and the rest of the suburb areas. A number of innocent people fell victim and a number of vehicles and buildings were on fire as a result of this criminal shelling.

Cease-Fire Declared; 22 Killed, 188 Wounded

NC111925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] A new cease-fire was declared at 2100 today. According to reports from the various fronts, all parties are abiding by the latest cease-fire. Political and security officials are continuing their efforts to stabilize the cease-fire and to prevent new clashes. According to hospital sources, 22 people were killed and 188 wounded by the random shelling of the residential quarters in various parts of West Beirut, the southern suburb, East Beirut, and north Beirut. The wounded include 25 Lebanese Army soldiers and 5 Internal Security Forces personnel.

Death Toll Rises to 90

NC120510 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0300 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Guarded calm prevails on all combat lines in Beirut and the southern suburb. Fear and anxiety prevail among the citizens, who fear a renewal of the random shelling which led yesterday to the death of more than 90 persons and the wounding of approximately 280 persons, including women, children, and the elderly. Some explosions and bursts of gunfire were heard at approximately 0500 this morning in the markets area. The explosions were soon replaced by sniper fire.

Shelling Aimed To Prevent Convening Chamber Session

NC111223 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] There are two objectives behind the concentrated shelling that, beginning this morning, has surrounded the Chamber of Deputies and the roads leading to it. This shelling caused casualties and damage to property. The first objective is to prevent the deputies and ministers from reaching the Chamber. The second is to thwart the vote of confidence session unless consent is secured for the exceptional powers which specific quarters demand. Despite this insane political shelling, Speaker Kamil al-As'ad insisted on convening the debate session so the role of legitimacy is not hindered. The session is still in progress.

Before giving details of the shelling, we note that reports issued by foreign and local observers have emphasized beyond doubt that there is one source of shelling; that is, the western area, particularly from Ash-Shiyah, Qasqas, and the Airport Traffic Circle. Furthermore, a field gun mounted on a truck has been observed firing shells on the eastern areas, moving from street to street. The same sources affirmed that the shells that landed on Al-Hamra' and As-Sana'i' originated from the artillery emplacements in Burj al-Barajinah and Khaldah. The purpose is to exacerbate sensitivity among the citizens and create a confused atmosphere.

The latest shells fell a short while ago on Corniche an-Nahr, while clashes continue on the battle lines of the capital and the [southern] suburb.

The security developments are as follows: Since morning, artillery from gunmen in West Beirut began shelling the roads leading to the Mansur Palace. Shells fell on the areas of As-Sayyar, Olivetti, the Hippodrome, and the Museum. The shelling intensified at around 1100, the time scheduled for convening the Chamber of Deputies session. The Mansur Palace perimeter was hit by well over 100 mortar shells, some of which landed near the Internal Security Forces Headquarters in As-Sayyar. Four military personnel and a civilian were wounded. In addition fires erupted in vehicles, buildings, and shops. Shells have landed as far as Mar Mikha'il, Al-Akkawi, Al-Jummayzah, and Corniche an-Nahr. In this atmosphere, the members of the Security Arrangements Committee held contacts to curb the deterioration. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Karami appealed to gunmen to stop the gunfire. However, the shells did not respond to these appeals. [sentence as heard]

Guarded Calm Holds as Chamber Session Begins

NC110945 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Guarded calm now prevails following this morning's flareup on the combat lines, which continued until approximately 1045. The road extending from Al-Barbir to Mansur Palace was shelled to preclude holding the Chamber of Deputies session. The security committee met immediately after the deterioration in the security situation to deal with the incidents. It held intensive contacts for this purpose. The chamber's fourth session began at 1115 to resume discussion on the government's policy statement.

Speaker Kamil al-As'ad is chairing the session, which is attended by 26 deputies. The government is represented by Rashid Karami, prime minister; 'Adil 'Usayran, defense minister; and Pierre al-Jumayyil, health minister.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami returned to Beirut from Tripoli aboard an Army helicopter at 1030. He went to his house and had immediate contacts with the security leaders to be briefed on developments. Prime Minister Karami instructed these leaders to stabilize the cease-fire and restore quiet in all areas. He insisted on attending today's session, and left his house for the Chamber at 1110. Upon arriving at Mansur Palace, the prime minister, Speaker al-As'ad, the ministers, and deputies entered the hall.

Our correspondent at the Chamber building speaks to us about the atmosphere around Mansur Palace in this dispatch:

[Begin recording] Speaker Kamil al-As'ad opened the fourth session of the discussion of the policy statement at 1115 in the presence of 26 deputies and some of the members of the government, represented by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, 'Adil 'Usayran, and Minister Pierre al-Jumayyil. Minister al-Jumayyil left the Chamber 2 minutes after his arrival and before the start of the session, and after shaking hands with Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The first speaker was Deputy Louis Abu Sharaf. An atmosphere of high tension prevails along the roads leading to Mansur Palace, because shells can still be heard in the palace periphery. Parliamentary sources here say the vote of confidence in the government is scheduled to take place tomorrow, if the security situation permits. The deputies expressed their strong resentment over the deteriorating security situation, describing it as very serious. [end recording]

Session Adjourned

NC111224 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies debate of the government policy statement was adjourned at 1430 today until 1030 tomorrow. Speaker Kamil al-As'ad opened the session at 1115 today in the presence of Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Ministers 'Adil 'Usayran and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. A number of deputies spoke in today's session, focusing on the deteriorated security situation and calling for dealing with it in a concrete manner to safeguard the lives of the citizens.

Al-Huss To Discuss Shelling

NC111507 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1405 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Before the deputies spoke on the policy statement during the Chamber of Deputies session today, Deputy Mikha'il ad-Dahir raised a question concerning a statement by Justice Minister Nabih Birri which questioned the legality of parliament. Speaker al-As'ad said he would give opportunity to the prime minister to answer the objections. But he stressed that Parliament was the one and only hope for the restoring of legality in Lebanon. Prime Minister Karami expressed his hope that

legality and legitimacy would be restored so that Lebanon could return to normal living as an independent and free country. He said that there are a number of statements being made, and he promised to respond after all speakers had taken their turns.

In a statement later, Minister al-Huss expressed dismay over the state in which members of the Cabinet shell one another causing innocent victims. He strongly denounced shelling during the night and during the day, and said that he would raise this issue at the first meeting of the Cabinet.

Session Resumes 12 June

NC120812 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Kamil al-As'ad, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, has opened the Chamber's session in the presence of the prime minister and Minister Joseph Skaf.

Lebanese Forces Claim Birri Ordered Shelling

NC111722 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command Council issued the following statement:

The Lebanese Forces Command Council held its weekly meeting at its headquarters on 11 June under the chairmanship of Inspector General Antoine Bridi. The conferees discussed topics on the agenda and made the appropriate decisions. They also heard a report submitted by Dr Camille Tawil, head of the Lebanese Forces Bureau in the FRG.

The Lebanese Forces Command Council then discussed the grave deterioration in the security situation. The Command Council analyzed the reasons for the intensive and atrocious shelling of East Beirut. In this respect, the Command Council would like to underline the following points:

1. Nabih Birri has brought the Amal Movement to a military and political dilemma, from which it will be difficult to escape unless Birri radically changes his attitudes.

The Lebanese Forces accuse Birri of giving his gunmen clear-cut orders to shell the area near the Chamber of Deputies and the Christian areas. This action contradicts the simplest democratic and humane principles to which Birri always pays lip service. Birri will have to pay for his actions. History is full of those who try to benefit by saying one thing and doing another — they always reached an end far different from their ambitions.

2. The Lebanese Forces salute the stand taken by the Chamber of Deputies and Speaker Kamil al-As'ad. They defied the shelling and attended the Chamber sessions, proving their dedication to their duties as representatives of the people. Today, these deputies are teaching a lesson to those who are trying to down play the role of the legislative authority.

3. The Lebanese Forces call on the honorable Shi'ite community to beware of the future some of its leaders have in store for it. Those leaders should not be given the opportunity to make gains at the expense of the Shi'ite community — whom they claim to represent — by means of false slogans about liberation and revolutionary speeches.

It is high time that the Shi'ite community gave up the dreams created by some people who think it is easy to dominate and control the rest of the Lebanese communities.

Amal Movement Responds

NC112135 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The Amal Movement has issued the following statement:

At a time when the Amal Movement is endeavoring to dress the wounds that are draining the homeland's forces, and at a time when Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri is dedicating all his efforts to exposing the plot being woven against the nationalist areas preparatory to directing hard blows to our people in West Beirut and its southern suburb, the Phalangist radio embarked on cheap intrigues and on fabricating false news about the arrival of convoys and rockets in Beirut and its suburb. The Phalangist radio also resorted to fabricating imaginary statements in the name of the Amal Movement and the nationalist forces, and to claiming that Birri had given orders to shell East Beirut. The Phalangist radio did this in order to delude and deceive public opinion.

The Phalangists crowned this campaign by blasting all of West Beirut and all the quarters in the southern suburb, using artillery, mortars, tank guns, and various types and sizes of weapons, killing or wounding scores of persons. This was accompanied by massacres committed against innocent people by artillery directed by the Al-Yarzi [Defense Ministry] Army and by the Lebanese Forces' artillery emplacements. In the American University Hospital alone, there lie 50 dead and 70 wounded.

However, the Amal Movement has refused to be dragged into the plot. We made repeated contacts through the Security Arrangements Committee in an attempt to put an end to these treacherous massacres that were being committed against the people from early this morning until 1600. Every time an announcement was made that the random shelling of the residential areas will stop, it was to no avail. This prompted the Amal Movement and its forces to resort to legitimate self-defense. Our forces therefore returned fire.

The objective of the mad shelling of the residential areas is clear. The objective is to exert military pressure to for political gains at the expense of the lives of the innocent people by replacing the Army commander with another, and by committing new massacres for the old massacres.

Toying with the fate of the citizens and with the lives of the innocent people is a losing game that will bring no gain to those doing the toying. Rather, this testifies to their moral and patriotic bankruptcy. Accusing Birri of giving orders to Al-Haj Muwaffaq

Baydun to shell East Beirut is a lie because Brother Baydun has been in Romania for months now and he remains there. The Phalangist wager on Israel will be useless. Such a wager was tried before and those who tried it only reaped repentance and losses. The announcement that shipping from Juniyah Port has been suspended shows the ill intentions of those who advocate partition in order to increase tension and to implement the plot to trigger a civil war.

While revealing this fact to local and world public opinion, the Amal Movement declares its firm adherence to a comprehensive cease-fire. If the other side does not abide by the cease-fire, however, the Amal Movement will be compelled to defend its people and masses, because the movement cannot remain silent over the mass massacres that are being committed by the lunatics in the ruling party and its criminal army. The Amal Movement, together with all the nationalist forces, warns this fascist clique against the consequences of its impetuosity. Patience has limits. Our arm is long and can reach the treacherous.

Birri Holds Conference After Meeting Perez de Cuellar

NC091850 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1618 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Following his meeting with the UN secretary general, Minister Nabih Birri this evening held an important news conference which he began by conveying a salute of admiration and pride for all those who took part in the Week of the South that ended today. The week started with the day of anger and saw a number of speeches, demonstrations, and exhibitions.

He said: This occasion ends while the resistance continues throughout our territories. There has been political and military attrition since 1975 — that is for 10 years. The Lebanese dreamed that a national unity government would put an end to the abominable fighting and lay the foundation for justice and unity. When this government came [into existence] the perpetrators of incidents wanted to even destroy the dreams of this homeland.

This leads me to ask several questions:

1. What is the meaning of the continuing shelling of the suburb and West Beirut?
2. What is the meaning of the extremely frank statements that reject any infringement on the contact lines and re-unification of Beirut, that refuse to allow the Army to be anything but a confederal force, and reject the restoration of the homeland's unity?
3. What is the meaning of withholding the vote of confidence on by some deputies, beginning with the Armenian deputies, and then the stand taken by the independent Maronite deputies bloc [words indistinct]? They have shown their independence in denouncing the vote of confidence. [sentence as heard] Several of their recent statements even speak of giving the vote of confidence as charity or alms to this poor government.

4. What is the meaning of the Maronites' revolt against their leaders by withholding the vote of confidence?

5. What does it mean when one of the ministers, who helped formulate the government policy statement, disavows the reforms — he is the father of the president with whom agreement was reached on these reforms?

6. What does it mean when one of the architects of the policy statement, who demanded emergency powers, expresses reservations about these emergency powers and their implementation?

7. What is the meaning of the stand taken by the Lebanese Front's secretary general against the Front's two leaders, even if this stand is superficial?

Minister Birri asked: How can this reneging be explained? It is the counterrevolution to the 1958 revolution. Let us be frank right from the beginning. What we have agreed upon was to abolish political sectarianism in a number of fields.

However on the basis of their insistence and out of our tolerance, we accepted a compromise in preparation for the abolishment in other fields. There is no reneging on what we have agreed on. These attempts at blackmail are exposed and disgraced. Attempts to postpone and incite the Chamber of Deputies will be useless.

We have remained silent about this Chamber of Deputies for the sake of Lebanon and not out of the conviction of its legitimacy. We have only done so out of our concern for the state and for preserving its institutions even though they are pallid [bahitah]. If it transpires that this institution consecrates [ukarris] itself to the 17 May accord and continues to hinge its future on Israel — particularly as we are again hearing, and at the highest levels, the expressions "occupations," "disavowing Lebanon's Arabism," as has been mentioned by more than one member of the Lebanese Front — we will reconsider what we have compromised

for the sake of Lebanon's unity and Arabism, and in appreciation for the abrogation of the 17 May accord.

Lebanon is in need of a constituent body. It is also in need of accounting for what took place in the suburb and elsewhere. If they stop what they are doing, we will stop; but if they do not, we will respond. Our reply will be vigorous.

Minister Birri added: The attempts to weaken the national and Islamic forces and to take the government to the end of the road of confidence even before it starts is unacceptable. We will not always remain on the defensive. We will not allow the national unity government to implement a plot to fragment Lebanon and to Judaize its south.

Regarding his meeting with the UN secretary general, the subjects raised, and whether the UN secretary general presented a definite plan, Minister Birri said: What he has are good intentions and a willingness to help the Lebanese state liberate the south, western Al-Biq'a, and Rashayya. Minister Birri added: We asked for a strengthening of the UN forces role and effectiveness, the release of the detainees, the opening of the coastal road, and forcing Israel to pay reparations to the citizens. We also demanded the formation of a committee under the auspices of the UN secretary general to investigate the diversion of the Al-Litani River waters to Israel, in addition to the question of reconstruction. We found responses to several of these demands and were promised that the remaining questions will be studied, particularly the issue of the Al-Litani River waters.

The minister added: Regarding negotiations and arrangements [with Israel], we repeated to the secretary general our stand that any security arrangements could be discussed through either the United Nations or the Truce Commission. The truce agreement [of 1948] still exists. We stressed our rejection that Lebanon should have any responsibility for the security of Galilee.

Press Reviews Current Situation in Lebanon

JN120956 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic

0345 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Renewal of the Conspiracy Will Be Doomed to Failure" *AL-BATH* says: The return to the logic of the gun, the rifle, and the indiscriminate shelling in Beirut demonstrates that through their daily violations of the cease-fire agreements, Israel's agents seek to undermine the policy statement that was submitted by the national unity government as an action charter that will lay down the first solid brick in the march of accord, stability, and security, and also in the march for the liberation of Lebanon from the Zionist occupation.

During the deliberations of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, which so far has held four sessions, the Lebanese nationalists have demonstrated a determination to save Lebanon from all the machinations and conspiracies the United States is concocting in complete accord with Israel, the implementation of which it has entrusted to a clique of agents who took up positions on the contact line to fan the fire of sedition whenever sincere men exert efforts to extinguish it, and whenever the nationalists emphasize their determination not to be dragged into the whirlpool of violence again.

The self-restraint exercised by the nationalist forces since the Geneva conference and the Lausanne conference until now has been a mature and sincere expression of a deep concern over Lebanon and innocent lives. It has also been a national and pan-Arab commitment aimed at not giving an opportunity to the enemies of Lebanon, its unity, and its Arab affiliation that would allow them to return Lebanon to a maze of confusion, and thus drag it into the trap of fragmentation and internecine fighting.

Amid this great contradiction between national commitment and nonnational commitment, between the concern over a unified Lebanon liberated from the desecration of the Zionist invaders and the relinquishment of Lebanese territory and the unity of its people, the Lebanese masses, backed by the Arab masses, are looking for a ray of hope to emerge with the advent of the national unity government, and are closely observing this government's efforts and support it with all their hearts. The Lebanese masses are also very carefully observing the attempts of those who are tampering with security and the lives of the citizens. The Lebanese masses are closely following reports on the secret agreements that were leaked in London that say a big conspiracy has been prepared by the United States and Israel to exacerbate the security situation and undermine the efforts of the government, which is dealing with the Lebanese issue with perseverance and patience.

While the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies was holding its fourth session yesterday to pursue the policy statement discussion, the security situation deteriorated and scores of citizens were killed or wounded. Yesterday too, reports were leaked on Reagan's secret agreements and on Israel's role in these agreements. Has the conspiracy to foil the march of accord and salvation begun? Perhaps this is the beginning. However, we are fully confident

that this is an unsuccessful start because the nationalist forces, through their close alliance with Syria, will not allow any efforts or any party to tamper with Lebanon's security, stability, and unity. These are objectives that we shall not relinquish no matter how many sacrifices we offer.

Commenting on the same subject, *ATH-THAWRAH* says: Any progress that the national accord march achieves is countered by an imperialist-Zionist arrangement to obstruct and prevent the establishment of a new Lebanon in accordance with an equation whose basic feature is a balance and continuity among the forces. From this premise, all Lebanese without exception are called on to exercise alertness and caution toward any conspiracy the United States, Israel, or their agents may carry out, and to reply to such conspiracies by entrenching the national accord march, closing ranks, and confronting in words and deeds any attempts to take Lebanon back to a state of confusion. Syria will fully support and back them in this stand. Syria, which has exerted efforts and offered sacrifices for an Arab and vigorous Lebanon that will be spared any harm and aggression, will continue to offer its assistance for the entrenchment of national accord and for foiling any attempt that seeks to harm Lebanon. In the same manner that Syrian support has been one of the basic and important factors in foiling the scheme seeking to bring Lebanon within the Israeli and fascist zone of influence, this Syrian support will continue to be an important factor in foiling any new aggression against Lebanon.

In its "Behind the News" column, *TISHRIN* wonders: How long will the overt and impudent U.S. bias to Israel last? This ever increasing support for Israel without any Arab reaction makes the United States, which has given up its responsibilities as a superpower, feel that it can continue to ignore the Arab stand on its support and bias to the Arabs' enemy which is occupying Arab land, desecrating their holy places, and coveting more of their land and water, and which seeks to establish a greater Israel.

The absence of a unified and effective pan-Arab stand has given the United States one opportunity after the other to deal single-handedly with the region and its fate, and to behave as if it is the one that decides of the fate of the peoples in this region with its fascist and racist ally, Israel. Syria's firm confrontation of this hostile U.S.-Israeli course and the victories that Syria's confrontation has scored on the enemy's schemes must be enacted in a unified, integrated, and cohesive stand in service of the nation's cause and in the interest of its future generations.

The most persistent question now in light of the recent Gulf war developments is: How can the United States offer its military services to protect the Gulf countries from the dangers of the demented war that Saddam has waged against the Islamic revolution in Iran while the United States is unconditionally supporting Israel, the basic and primary enemy of these countries? We are not waiting for an answer to this question, as Washington itself has replied to it when it asked all those that accept its aid to allow it to establish military bases on their lands. Do we still have to ask whether the United States is hostile to our nation, its rights, its existence, fate, and future?

Shamir Launches Likud Election Campaign

TA120510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT
12 Jun 84

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says the Likud Party will try to make the future of Judaea and Samaria the key issue in the election campaign. Shamir was speaking at a Likud rally last night in Jerusalem. David Essing reports:

[Begin recording] It was standing room only at the Jerusalem Convention Center when Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir kicked off the Likud election campaign. Shamir declared that the Likud would make Judaea and Samaria the key issue, but he first spoke of two other issues: On Lebanon, Israel would eventually pull out. As for the ailing economy, it could be remedied by more painful or less painful methods; but then the prime minister declared, a mistake about the future of the land of Israel can never be corrected.

He went on to say that in the coming elections the voters will decide the fate of Judaea and Samaria, and Shamir added: We shall tell every voter that it is in his hands to decide the fate of the land of Israel.

Shamir attacked only one Alignment leader during his speech: the popular Yitzhaq Navon, whom some experts believe the Alignment may push into the limelight. Shamir sharply criticized Navon for proposing that Israel set a target date for withdrawing from Lebanon. The meaning of Navon in Hebrew is wise, and Shamir played on this word saying: I tell you, Mr Navon, the idea is not wise; it would, in effect, be an ultimatum to ourselves. Thank you, Mr Navon, for your unwise proposal.

The prime minister tried to dispell rumors about government steps that will hit citizens' savings. He promised that as long as he is prime minister, he would never permit any such government measures.

Commenting on the economic situation, Shamir charged that the Alignment was preventing any improvement. He called on all the employers, the Histadrut, and employees to moderate their wage demands.

The prime minister also indicated that the Likud will play on the theme of social justice in the campaign. It would stress that the Likud administration had taken care of the public at large and not only of those he called the privileged.

The prime minister also played up the peace treaty with Egypt, relations with the United States as well as with Europe and the Third World, as major achievements during the Likud's 7 years in office.

And, on another note: This will be the first campaign without Menahem Begin. There were cheers whenever he was mentioned, but the Begin era was clearly over.

The more persistent chanting was — Arik, Arik — for Ari'el Sharon, but last night was Yitzhaq Shamir's show. Sharon did not join those ministers who addressed the rally. [end recording]

Alignment Campaign Platform Previewed

TA120642 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
12 Jun 84 p 2

[Sarah Honig report]

[Text] Tel Aviv — The Alignment's campaign platform has been completed and will probably be presented for the approval of the Alignment Executive early next week.

The various committees — each dealing with a separate chapter of the manifesto — have all completed their tasks and the material has already been discussed at the top platform forum. The last topic to be discussed was the relations between religion and state.

THE JERUSALEM POST was told there are few differences between the party's current platform and the one it offered in the 1981 elections. The general tone is calculated not to deter more hawkish voters.

Labour strategists told THE POST that the floating voters, the main target of both major parties, are considered to hold somewhat more hawkish views than the mainstream Alignment positions of 1981.

To attract this group, several changes have been made in the platform, especially in the defence and foreign affairs chapter. There is no explicit mention of territorial compromise in the Golan Heights.

Knesset Member Ya'akov Tzur, who headed the committee that drew up this chapter of the manifesto, also drew THE POST's attention to another departure from the 1981 platform: the present manifesto comes out against the disbandment of any settlements in the administered territories, saying that if certain parts of Judaea and Samaria are handed over to Jordanian sovereignty, Israel will seek to ensure that Jewish settlements there will not be pulled down, and their residents' security and wellbeing will be guaranteed, under Jordanian rule. The platform advocates strengthening settlement in the "security areas" specified in the Alon plan, arguing that these settlements had been neglected by the Likud Government. A clause on the Israel Defence Forces explicitly opposes conscientious objection to military service either in Lebanon or any other areas.

As in 1981, the platform again stresses refusal to return to the 1967 boundaries, opposition to the establishment of a Palestinian State, and opposition to talks with the PLO, as long as its charter remains unamended and it does not withdraw its refusal to recognize Israel's right to exist.

Arens, Peres Differ on Lebanon Operation

TA081219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT
8 Jun 84

[Tzahi Noga report on statements by Defense Minister Moshe Arens and Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres "this morning" in Jerusalem]

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens said that a rushed withdrawal from Lebanon would threaten the Galilee's safety. Arens said we should not leave Lebanon so long as we have not guaranteed suitable security arrangements for ourselves.

[Begin Arens recording] We will leave only after there are security arrangements that will permit us to leave, and this must be our policy in the future. With this policy, with patience, with the ability to hold on, we can continue to guarantee security in Galilee and, at the same time, decrease the burden that staying in southern Lebanon is placing upon us. Abandoning this policy, a rushed withdrawal would simply lead to problems in Galilee and the need to repeat military operations, with all that involves, with an entry into Lebanon. In my opinion, not one of us wants that. [end recording]

Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, in contrast, thinks that the moves of the war in Lebanon were basically mistaken.

[Begin Peres recording] In my opinion, we erred in Lebanon from both the military and the political aspects. On the military aspect, if the intention was to go north of Beirut and clean the area of terrorists, or evacuate it, or clean it up, according to our traditions, we should have begun the war in north Beirut, then moved downward, finished it within a few days, and that's that. I cannot, to this day, understand the logic of such a long war, a modular one, which has painted us in the world's eyes in such harsh colors and has also cost us a high price. I am convinced that, according to the strategy that was proved in the Sinai campaign [1957], proved in the 6-day war, if that was the government's goal, it should have begun the war from the end, [as heard] a very swift war, within a few days end it, and that's that. And that could have been done. [end recording]

Navon on Elections, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon

TA111225 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
11 Jun 84 p 3

[Razi Guterman report]

[Text] Former President Yitzhaq Navon said yesterday that if the Alignment forms the next government, he will try, as foreign minister, to melt the frozen relations with Egypt, to initiate a drive for peace talks with Jordan, and to bring about a dialogue with other Muslim countries.

Navon, who met editors and correspondents at MA'ARIV house in Tel Aviv, said that he would personally prefer to attempt to reach a peace agreement with King Husayn even without interim arrangements. However, if such arrangements are decided upon, they would have to be, in his opinion, an integral part of the peace agreement which would follow. Navon added that the Alignment would be willing to skip over the autonomy plan called for by the Camp David accords, proceeding as though the 5 years of autonomy have already passed, and to discuss a peace agreement directly.

"If the Jordanians demand implementation of the autonomy plan first, the Alignment will not be against this. However, if they want to forego this stage, it would be possible to start peace talks

immediately," said Navon. He emphasized that the Alignment will continue to uphold the concept that there will be no withdrawal to the lines of 4 June 1967, and if Husayn raises this demand "there will be no agreement."

On the issue of relations with Egypt, Navon said that the key to achieving peace with other Arab countries is the nature of peace with Egypt: "If the peace remains frozen and without content, this model will not help to reach peace with other countries."

The former president claimed that too much effort is being put into trying to bring the Egyptian ambassador — who returned to Egypt after the Lebanese war began — back to Tel Aviv: "It is better that the ambassador not return and that relations be meaningful, than that the ambassador return and relations remain frozen," said Navon. However, he emphasized that today there is some change in the climate in the Arab world and in the attitude of some countries toward Israel, and this must be taken advantage of to create a dialogue between Jews and Muslims.

On the issue of Lebanon, Navon said that a date must be fixed for the withdrawal of IDF forces from Lebanon. When there is no such date, the IDF presence there can continue endlessly. In his assessment, a fixed date of from 6 to 8 months must be set for the withdrawal, and the entire system should be organized accordingly.

Navon believes that on top of the need to find a peace arrangement which would guarantee the security of the northern settlements and prevent terrorist infiltration, we must also make sure that when the IDF forces withdraw, there will be no massacre among the thousands of Christians in Sidon or other areas which Israel will evacuate. "If the IDF withdraws before minimal security measures are taken, a disaster might occur which will make the Sabra and Shatila massacre pale in comparison."

Speaking about the internal situation, Navon said that reducing and fighting inflation cannot come at the expense of unemployment in the economy. He also said the Alignment will strive to maintain the workers' salaries in real terms, and to improve the conditions of segments of the population who were painfully hurt by the socio-economic policy of the Likud (large families, retired citizens, and others).

Navon noted that if he is foreign minister in an Alignment government, this does not mean that he will sever himself from the social issues which plague the country. "I want to be foreign minister because I hope that I can contribute something on the issue of peace negotiations with the Arabs. However, I do not believe that the post of foreign minister means dissociation from the internal problems of the country. On the contrary, the foreign minister presents to the world all the problems and complications of his country."

Navon said that if the Alignment forms the next government, he believes that it should strive to establish a coalition with parties with which a common ideological basis can be found, which would not break apart at short notice. "It is not wise or practical to say today with whom the Alignment would be willing or not willing to form a coalition," noted Navon.

In answer to a question, Navon said that in his tours of various parts of the country, he meets not only those disappointed with the Likud, but also those "disappointed with Navon," who hoped that he would lead the Alignment list and be its candidate for prime minister. However, he is at peace with his decision not to compete: "I am situated in a good place in the middle, and I believe that if the people give us their confidence, I will be able to act in those areas that will help the country and its population."

Navon said that Shim'on Peres will be a good prime minister, and added frankly: "I could not be a better prime minister than Peres."

Women's List Withdraws From Knesset Campaign

TA100813 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
10 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] The Religious Nationalist Women's List, Emuna, has decided not to submit a Knesset list. The decision came in the wake of numerous appeals by National Religious Party [NRP] elements in Israel and abroad, asking it not to be responsible for an NRP failure in the Knesset elections, as well as not to contribute to the budgetary difficulties the list is facing with regard to financing its election campaign. This is what the list's press release said.

The list's representative reached the Central Election Committee and informed it of its withdrawal from the election campaign. It should be noted that Mrs Sara Stern-Qatan who headed the list and also appeared on the NRP Knesset list demanded that her name be removed from the latter.

Arab-Jewish List Begins Election Campaign

TA100905 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
10 Jun 84 p 3

[Galilee correspondent report]

[Excerpt] The Progressive List for Peace yesterday opened its election campaign before a large rally of sympathizers from dozens of Arab villages, many of the list's candidates, and activists in the Alternative Movement [one of the groups in this list].

The list leaders, attorney Muhammad Mi'ari and Dr Mati Peled, dedicated most of their remarks to a debate with HADASH. Peled charged the Arab-language RAKAH organ with undermining the list by saying it was established at the PLO's instructions. Mi'ari claimed that the problems of achieving equality for Arab citizens in Israel and ensuring their contribution to achieving the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination have so far been handled by the distribution of leaflets or the publication of articles in the press. He promised that he will combine his political activity in the Knesset with well-planned, courageous, and consistent practical activity. Among other things, he expressed his opinion that the Independence Scroll should be "amended" to include recognition of the Israeli Arabs as a national minority (and not as a religious community).

Mi'ari reminded HADASH that a dozen organizations are active within the PLO and that RAKAH's demand for a monopoly over the Arabs in Israel is irrational. Peled demanded that RAKAH stop the instigative activity against the Progressive List for Peace, promising that his list will cooperate with HADASH in the Knesset in all issues on which they see eye-to-eye.

UN Secretary Arrives, Comments at Airport

TA120808 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0755 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar arrived in Israel a short while ago. At Ben-Gurion Airport he expressed his hope of achieving an agreement with Israel on the problems in the area. Such an agreement, he said, will be useful for both Israel and the entire region.

The secretary general was received by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, who told him: "I hope this visit will give you a more realistic point of view on the Israeli-Arab conflict. Our correspondent Nitzan Horowitz adds that David Kimche expressed his disappointment with the UN role in the Middle East crisis."

Mubarak Sends Greetings to MK Shemtov

TA101704 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1625 GMT
10 Jun 84

[Text] Tel Aviv, 10 Jun (ITIM) — A letter sent by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to MAPAM Secretary General MK Victor Shemtov was received today at the MAPAM center. In his letter Mubarak thanks Shemtov for his congratulations following the victory of the National Democratic Party in the elections to the People's Assembly. President Husni Mubarak also writes in the letter that "it is my pleasure to send you greetings and to act together in a friendly atmosphere toward achieving peace. The nations of our region can build a better human community, and enjoy welfare and prosperity," ends Mubarak.

Mubarak Proposes Israeli-PLO Contacts

TA102018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT
10 Jun 84

[Excerpt] In the talks between Ben-Elisar and the Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak again proposed that Israel establish contacts with the PLO in order to further the peace process. President Mubarak disclosed to Ben-Elisar that the leaders of the Egyptian opposition also favor the continuation of the peace process in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

Experts Link Abu Nidal to Attack on Cairo Envoy

TA081016 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Intelligence experts raised the possibility that the gunmen who last week wounded Israeli Embassy worker Tzvi Qedar in Cairo belong to the Abu Nidal terrorist organization and that they came from Syria.

An unknown organization called Al-'Iqab [punishment] claimed responsibility for the act in a statement issued in Damascus. Nine months ago the Egyptian security service uncovered an attempt by Abu Nidal to attack the Israeli Embassy in Cairo.

Egyptian 'Decree' Complicates Embassy's Work

TA101202 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
10 Jun 84 p 29

[By Smadar Peri]

[Excerpt] The directive given to David Sultan, an attache in the Israeli Embassy in Egypt, was phrased unequivocally: On the official stationery of Egypt's Foreign Ministry, a new decree was presented to the Israeli community: From now on they are forbidden to distribute brochures, publications, and books without receiving prior written permission from the Foreign Ministry's department of publications.

If the Israeli Embassy in Cairo wants to distribute material sent from the Foreign Ministry or the Jerusalem Information Center — tourism or information brochures — then it must present 10 copies of each publication to people from the special department in Egypt's Foreign Ministry, and wait — until the arrival of the Messiah, as many people were quick to say — for the expected permission.

From an initial reading of the Egyptian letter it could be inferred that this is an official procedure to be required of all embassies and foreign missions in Cairo, as the letter was phrased in general terms and was sent to all foreign missions.

An investigation involving foreign embassies in Egypt, however, showed that this letter, which was personally handed to the Israeli attache a few weeks ago, was not received by the heads of other missions. This fact led the Israeli diplomatic staff to a simple conclusion: This is another symptom of the cold peace, another step that will complicate the work of the Israeli Embassy, where the pace of work has slowed down in the last 2 years anyway.

Kohen-Orgad's Economic Adviser Resigns

TA101400 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1249 GMT
10 Jun 84

[Text] The finance minister's economic adviser is also leaving him. Following the announcement of the resignation of the director general of the Finance Ministry, it was learned today that the finance minister's economic adviser, Mordekhay Fraenkel, had decided to return to the Bank of Israel where he was employed before his appointment to the Finance Ministry some months ago. No precise information is available regarding the reason behind Mordekhay Fraenkel's resignation.

'Immannu'el Sharon's Resignation Explained

TA100643 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
10 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The resignation Friday of Treasury Director General 'Immannu'el Sharon reflects the growing dismay among ministry officials at the turn towards "election economics" taken by Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad, ministry sources told THE JERUSALEM POST.

The sources added that Sharon's step was also prompted by his inability to work with Kohen-Orgad and to adapt himself to what Sharon is said to call the minister's disorderly work habits.

The sources said that Sharon felt that there was no way of reaching decisions with the minister and that deliberations with him were long and inefficient.

Trade Deficit Drops During January-May

TA100646 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
10 Jun 84 p 2

[Avi Temkin report]

[Excerpt] An 11 percent rise in exports and a 4 percent drop in imports combined to lower Israel's trade deficit for the first five months of 1984 by 25 percent, compared with the same period last year. According to figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics on Friday, the deficit totalled \$1.078 billion for January-May of this year.

Minister Burg Receives Soviet Delegation

TA080955 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0950 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 8 Jun (ITIM) — Dr Yosef Burg, minister of the interior and minister for religious affairs, received a delegation of clerics from the Russian Orthodox Church, which is visiting Israel to mark the Christian Pentecost holiday, in his Jerusalem office today. The delegation is composed of 11 clerics, nuns, and officials headed by Metropolitan (Aleksey) and will remain in Israel for 2 weeks.

Minister Pat Returns From United States

TA101904 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1850 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 10 Jun (ITIM) — Minister of Commerce and Industry Gid'on Pat returned today from a short visit to the United States, where he held another round of talks with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock regarding the establishment of a free trade zone.

"The talks are progressing well," the minister said. According to the plans, the talks will be concluded by 1985.

RAKAH's Tubi Returns From GDR 11 June*TA111814 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1805 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 11 Jan (ITIM) — MK Tawfiq Tubi returned today from a visit to East Berlin, where he held talks with senior GDR Communist Party officials. Mr Tubi noted that he had met with Hermann Axen, Politburo member and member of the GDR Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, and they discussed cooperation between that party and RAKAH. Replying to questions at Ben-Gurion Airport, Tubi said the establishment of the "Progressive List for Peace" only serves to drive a wrench in the works of the political struggle, but RAKAH will focus its main effort in the election against the Likud and the Alignment because they want to decrease RAKAH's power in Israel.

Security Sources on Syrian Alert in Al-Biqā'*TA100951 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Jun 84 p 1*

[Text] Syrian Army forces in the Lebanese Al-Biqā' were placed on high alert yesterday. Lebanese sources reporting this claimed it was declared in preparation for a large-scale maneuver which the Syrian Army is planning in the Al-Biqā' region. Israeli security sources said the alert may have been declared because the Syrians fear an Israeli retaliatory action in the wake of the large increase in the number of terrorist acts in southern Lebanon lately.

Jordan, Syria Try To Prevent Terrorist Infiltration*TA101430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 10 Jun 84*

[Text] Jordan and Syria are continuing to do everything possible to prevent the infiltration of terrorists from their territory into Israel. This is the assessment of qualified officials in Jerusalem. These officials do not believe that the attempted infiltration by four terrorists on the eve of Shavout points to a change in policy.

Three Attempted Attacks on IDF in South Lebanon*TA111339 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1321 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Excerpt] A hand grenade was thrown about 1 hour ago at an IDF patrol travelling 4 km north of An-Nabatiyah. There were no casualties. Our correspondent Menahem Horowitz points out that this is the third attempt today to attack the IDF in southern Lebanon.

South Lebanese Villager Killed by IDF Fire*TA120938 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0926 GMT 12 Jun 84*

[Text] A resident of the village of Burj Rahhal located 7 km north of Tyre was killed and another wounded in the course of disturbances by the villagers. The two were hurt by IDF fire during attempts by the security forces to establish order in the village. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz also reports

that three Lebanese residents were killed last night near the village of Tibnit when a bomb exploded.

Lebanese Protest Week 'Unsuccessful'*TA100438 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 10 Jun 84*

[Text] Israeli security sources in southern Lebanon believe that the anti-Israeli week of protest initiated by the Shi'ite leader in Beirut Nabih Birri was unsuccessful. These sources say that most of the southern Lebanese residents refrained from stormy demonstrations despite the recommendations of radical clerics. A breach was also evident among the various Shi'ite organizations, and some of them clearly called upon their followers to avoid irregular activity.

Increase in Jewish Settlers in Gaza Strip Planned*TA081246 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Jun 84 p 14*

[Dani Tzidqoni report]

[Text] The sum of 1.5 billion shekels (at April's rate) will be invested in developing settlements in the southern Hebron hills and the Gaza Strip during the current fiscal year. Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad was informed of this yesterday when he toured both these regions.

The head of the settlement department, Mati Drobles, said that the number of Jewish residents in the Gaza Strip would increase five-fold within the next 3 years, reaching a total of about 10,000. This is only an interim stage. Drobles noted, on the way to a target program aiming at a population of 30,000 in the Strip, as opposed to about 500,000 Arab residents.

The chairman of the Gaza coast regional council, Re'uven Rosenblatt, said that hundreds of families are anxious to settle in the Gaza Strip, but cannot do so due to a shortage of jobs there.

The minister visited the new settlement of Rafiah Yam, near the Egyptian border and west of the Arab town. Some 25 families will be brought to this new settlement on 1 August. The settlement, which will be a secular community, aims to take in about 250 families in all. They will be employed in holiday resort jobs, fishing, and industry.

It was also learned that the NAHAL settlement of Nisanit in the northern part of the Strip will be turned over to civilian settlers at the beginning of next month, and become an open urban settlement.

The minister did not promise any additional resources to the area beyond what has already been set out in the budget. However, he dwelt on the importance of settlement in the Gaza Strip and establishing a buffer between the Strip and the Sinai, replacing the Yamit region. There are at present six permanent Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip, and another four settlement groups are located there in provisional camps.

Ministerial Committee Approves New Settlements

TA101352 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT
10 Jun 84

[Text] The Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs today approved the establishment of five new settlements in the Golan Heights and Samaria. The committee approved the establishment of two new moshavim — Kanaf and Daliyyot — in the Golan Heights, and three new privately initiated moshavim — Elishama' near Ari'el, Ya'arit, and Neriyya — in Samaria. Our correspondent Shalom Oren notes that the committee had held a lengthy debate on the establishment of Ya'arit and Neriyya, and the justice minister had even appealed the issue. Minister Nisim withdrew his appeal today, and it was decided that the two settlements will only be established once all the legal procedures have been completed. Today the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs also began to discuss the establishment of a fishing village northeast of Lake Tiberias.

Jewish Terrorists May Have Used Modern IDF Weapon

TA100442 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT
10 Jun 84

[Text] The members of the Jewish terrorist organization are suspected of committing acts of sabotage with a modern weapon which is used by the IDF for operational needs. This is reported by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal. Senior IDF sources take a grave view of this. Security sources noted that some of the suspects had easy access to arms depots and they are suspected of having abused the trust put in them.

IDF Asked To Moderate 'Pessimistic' Statements

TA081045 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
8 Jun 84 p 1

[Yosi Melman report]

[Text] In the last few days political leaders have exerted pressure on the military to moderate pessimistic statements made by top

IDF officers concerning issues with political ramifications. It has been learned that anger was expressed in the prime minister's office and in the Foreign Ministry about comments made by IDF officers on the Persian Gulf, Egypt, and fear of an increase in activity by Palestinian terrorist organizations. It was decided that in the future there will be more coordination between the political and military establishments.

As an example of the lack of such coordination, political sources pointed to comments made by Major General Ehud Barak, head of the IDF Intelligence Branch, who made an assessment concerning Egypt just as a secret visit to Cairo was being made by Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

'Peace Now' Rally Draws Thousands 9 Jun

TA010435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT
10 Jun 84

[Text] Tens of thousands of people participated in a Peace Now demonstration in Tel Aviv yesterday to mark the end of 2 years of the Lebanese war and to protest Jewish terrorism. The demonstrators observed a minute of silence in memory of the 583 IDF soldiers killed in Lebanon. The demonstration passed quietly.

Oil Stocks Increased Due to Gulf War

TA091746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT
9 Jun 84

[Text] Israel is increasing its emergency stocks of fuel in the wake of the latest developments in the Gulf war. Israel does not receive oil from the Gulf, but would be affected if a world oil shortage were caused. Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i told the Voice of Israel that there is no panic on the international oil market; however, Israel and other Western countries are taking a number of precautionary measures, and these include an increase of emergency stocks.

LIBYA

Anniversary of U.S. Bases' Eviction Celebrated*LD111528 Tripoli JANA in English 1415 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 12, June 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Celebrations and popular rallies started throughout Jamahiriya last night, in commemoration of the 14th anniversary of the eviction of the American colonial military bases from the Libyan Arab territory in Tripoli. The torch of victory was lighted at Algiers Square declaring the start of huge celebration to commemorate this historical event realized by our people's free will, thanks to the Great First September and its thinker and revolutionary, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

The victory torch lighting process began from Umm 'Atiqah Air Force Base amid huge popular rallies in which the masses of the Basic People's Congresses took part. Amidst these festivities, multi-coloured missiles were launched and ships docking at Tripoli sounded their horns in salute to this great event. Moreover, folk dance rings were organized, as well as lines of cars, green flag holders, torch carriers, groups of militias, people from youth and sports centre, producers, scouts, cadets, arms of the al-Fatih and group of folk arts.

However, the participants in the festivals affirmed their determination to continue to work for more victories declaring their challenge to imperialist plots and resistance of the arrogance of the aggressors calling for the elimination of all treacherous and agent gangs. On this great occasion, evening entertainments were held in which folk song groups and the team of Chinese acrobats took part.

In all Al-Bayan al-Awwal, huge popular rallies celebrating the 14th anniversary of the eviction of the American colonial military bases which were occupying the Arab Libyan territory were held.

A march went through the streets of the town including people carrying torches, popular cavaliers, the generation of anger amongst the cadets and arms of Al-Fatih, scouts and the masses of the Basic People's Congresses at Al-Bayan al-Awwal Municipality.

The participants in the march carried banners reaffirming the victory of freedom on the Libyan Arab soil and reasserting the authority of the people.

Congratulation Messages*LD112003 Tripoli JANA in English 1753 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 12, June 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the Great 1st September Revolution received congratulation messages on the occasion of 14th anniversary of the eviction of the American bases from the Arab Libyan territory.

The messages affirmed on this historical occasion that the historical victory realised on the Arab Libyan soil thanks to the Great 1st September Revolution was a victory for the Arab

nation and all peoples struggling for their freedom and total liberty from all forms of exploitation and domination.

The messages reaffirmed to the leader of the revolution that the flood of the revolutionary fighting force was on the march for the inevitable defeat of the treacherous and capitulation forces and that the Arab Libyan soil would always be a burning volcano in the face of any aggressor trying to prejudice the achievements of civilization made by the Great 1st September Revolution.

The messages of congratulations came from the Basic People's Congresses in Surman, Sawani, and Al-Fatih at the municipality of Sabha, Tamanhint, Al-'Aziziyah and from the village of Al-Madinah, Al-Qadhadhimah, and the municipality of Suq al-Jum'ah.

Messages also arrived from the revolutionary forces of the Basic People's Congresses, the Revolutionary Committee for Embroidery and Textile Industry in Tripoli, the Revolutionary Committee of the Medical and Health Profession in Tripoli, the Revolutionary Committee at Tripoli Traffic Department, the Revolutionary Forces at the People's General Committee for Justice, the Revolutionary Committee at the Professional Congress of Tarhunah Municipality Staff and the Revolutionary Committee of the National Company for Roads and Bridges in Banghazi.

The messages further came from the company of construction and maintenance in Ajdabiya and the producers of the General Public Transport Company, Sabha, and the revolutionary forces in Romania.

Messages were received from the masses of the professional congress of electricity and refrigeration workers in Al-Bayan al-Awwal.

The militarized camps' students, the secondary school Green Brigades and the Great Al-Fatih intermediate and secondary schools at the 2nd March Supermarket in Ruwaysat, from the national green platforms for the arab students at Al-Bayan al-Awwal (Banghazi) and from the masses of the educational congress at the female teachers training college at Al-Fatih in Mizdah.

Messages were also received from:

- 1) National Unity Council
- 2) Socialist People's Front/Revolutionary Committees' Movement
- 3) Sudanese United National Front
- 4) Masses of the Palestinian Arab People's Congress in Banghazi
- 5) The Palestinian Liberation Front in the Jamahiriya
- 6) The Egyptian National Front-Jamahiriya Branch.

Congratulation messages on the 14th anniversary of expelling American bases from Libyan Arab soil were also received from the Palestinian Arab Basic People's Congress, its revolutionary committee in Tarhunah and the Arab national gathering movement in Tunisia.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

*LD120056 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2142 GMT
11 Jun 84*

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at rally at Umm 'Atiqah Airbase to mark 14th anniversary of expulsion of U.S. bases from Libya — live]

[Excerpts] America used to dream that this huge base would remain under its control for more than 99 years. It believed the Libyan territory would always remain leased in the service of American imperialist ambitions. America wrongly believed, naturally, just as it always had, that it and its allies had secured the Libyan territory generation after generation, so that Libya would remain a NATO base in the service of American imperialism and its allies. America and its allies built all their calculations on this basis — that this base, Wheelus Base, would remain for about 100 years and that they could continue relying on four other American military bases from Al-Watyah on the Tunisian border to the Gulf of Sidra to Ras al-Umuf in the Gulf of Sidra.

But what happened after that? The revolution broke out in Libya and the throne, which believed America with its bases could protect him till the end, was destroyed. [slogan, chanting] And in a single blow, on the dawn of the Great al-Fatih, the royal regime totally collapsed, the regime America had relied upon to keep Wheelus Base permanently at its disposal and secure Libyan territory for NATO. In a few minutes America lost, and all the hopes on which it had depended for scores of years collapsed. In a few minutes on the dawn of the Great Al-Fatih all America's calculations were written off.

I give this short introduction, a useful lesson of history, in order to prove to the agents in the Arab homeland who believe America is protecting them and that the AWACS aircraft and the American bases can protect them from the revolution — we say to them that if America is capable of protecting its agents, it would have protected Idris as-Sanusi, the number one agent, who placed Wheelus Base at the disposal of America, together with four more bases on Libyan territory consequently making Libyan territory and the entire Libyan people a sacrifice for America. If America were capable of protecting its agents, it would not have failed to protect this number one agent, Idris as-Sanusi, who leased Libyan territory, ignored the will of the Libyan people, and ignored the revolutionary will.

America was deceiving itself. It believed that whatever its number one agent said was true. But the number one agent Idris as-Sanusi was lying, and America and its allies' calculations lied, and the will of the Libyan people was true — the Libyan people who destroyed the era of Idris as-Sanusi through revolution and the biggest American bases through revolution. [words indistinct]

Therefore, on the basis of historical experience, we are confident the American agents in the Arab homeland will inevitably fall as the number one agent Idris as-Sanusi fell. America will sustain a loss and other losses in the Arab homeland, as it did in Libya. Its bases in the Arab homeland will be demolished, as will the Ra's Banas base on the Red Sea in Egyptian territory and its new bases in Sudan, Somalia, and all the Arab homeland that today under American influence and where America does as it pleases,

completely ignoring Arab will. America will sustain other losses as it did in Libya. Its bases in the Arab homeland will be demolished as were those on Libyan soil. Brothers, this will inevitably come. But the colonialists do not learn from the lessons. They are blinded by greed and imperialist expansion. They always ignore the will of the peoples until they collide with it.

The United States ignored the will of the Vietnamese people until it collided with their will, and the forces of America were destroyed on the rock of the Vietnamese people's resistance. America's resistance and forces were destroyed by the resistance of the Latin American and Central American nations, and the American bases on Libyan soil were destroyed.

Today we celebrate at the base formerly called Wheelus Base; we celebrate at Umm 'Atiqah Base: the Libyan girl, victim of American tyrant aggression.

We celebrate and raise our heads and our voices high and get prepared, O brothers, to defend our freedom and dignity and to assert our existence in our land with all pride. [chanting] While America was dreaming this base would remain in the service of her military aims for scores of years, it was taken aback by the revolution, which undermined all American calculations and inflicted heavy losses on America in North Africa and the Mediterranean. I say: Just as America was dreaming of staying in the Libyan land for scores of years and was disappointed, so it is now dreaming of returning to this base. The continuous attempts and provocative military engagements against the Libyan people and the continuous plotting against the freedom of this land are nothing but desperate new attempts by America to return to this base. America dreams of returning to Umm 'Atiqah Base and turning it into Wheelus Base again. America harbors the ambition of controlling the Libyan land once again, as it used to control Libya during the days of prime agent Idris as-Sanusi. America dreams of preventing any serious attempt in the Arab land to establish Arab unity or a serious Arab recovery.

America is determined to subjugate the Arab homeland to its interests and its will. We on our part, are determined to resist America, foil America's attempts, thwart America's will, and destroy America's nose in the Arab land, which belongs to us, the land of our ancestors. We will fight from the Gulf to the ocean and to hell with America 1,000 times. America is determined to resist the Arab will and to destroy the future of the Arab nation. America, O brothers, reveals its aggressive intentions against freedom in this land with all arrogance. America wants to completely subjugate the Arab homeland to its fleets, military forces, and economic interests. It considers this pertinent to America's security.

America, O brothers, is practicing oppressive and unlawful imperialist policy driven by the madness of power. I say to you that there is no possibility whatsoever of reaching an understanding with a mad country inflicted with arrogance, the madness of power, and perceiving itself capable of subjugating the globe to her might. No understanding can be reached with America except through challenge, through confronting its strength with a determination of steel, by which we are determined to die or live freely. America is determined to subjugate us as its slaves

and turn our land into a sphere of its influence. America is an arch enemy of the Arab nation. [slogans, chanting, anti-American slogans]

Brethren, America is deceiving itself because it believed that all Arabs are like their rulers. America believed that the Egyptians are all like agent As-Sadat. It believed that all the Egyptians are servile and low like the deceased As-Sadat. America believed the 20 million Arabs in the Sudan are servile, low, and insignificant like the lackey Numayri in Khartoum. America believes the Arab peoples, the youths of the Arab nation, and the will of the Arab nation are as weak as are the Arab rulers at this stage.

We tell America the rulers of the Arab nation at this stage are the worst dregs this nation has. We tell them that survival is for the Arab nation and triumph is for its youths and its will, which will defeat its agents and traitorous rulers and America's will in the Arab homeland. [slogan, chanting]

However, there is no possibility — as I have told you — of reaching an understanding with a power-mad and internationally arrogant country. Not only the Libyans, but all the sons of the Arab nation should refuse to entertain the ambition of any armistice, understanding, or friendship with a country named America, because it is a staunch enemy, a real enemy. Its interests oppose the interests of this nation. Imperialist America's interests oppose Arab unity, and consequently America is a staunch and real enemy and is serious in preventing the establishment of Arab unity.

Those of the Arab rulers who prevent Arab unity are agents of America, servants of America, placed by America to serve its interests. They are rulers indeed — kings, presidents, and amirs — their names are Arab and they rule in Arab countries, but they are America's donkeys, upon which America rides to penetrate the Arab homeland in every kingdom, republic, and sultanate. [chanting: "To Hell with America"]

Consequently, there is no possibility of deciding to live as a free people, for any people in the world to decide to live free and befriend America at the same time. Freedom, the freedom of peoples, is contradictory to the ambitions of imperialist America. Therefore, the peoples that want to live free have no option but to resist America, to fight America, to ally even with the devil against America. America has no friend, either agent or enemy. Through the revolution we decided to live free; Thus, we have automatically become enemies of America. We did not want any confrontation with America. We are only a small country, a small and poor people with economic problems and problems in the fields of development and the unification of its scattered nation. We have no concern or contact with, or provocation against, America.

Economic development in Libya, building progress and freedom on Libyan soil, and working for Arab unity — all this brought us into confrontation with America. We are building on our own soil. We are uniting our own nation. America said no. Therefore, we say no to it.

You cannot live free while you are befriend America. America's friends are America's slaves. The free men are

America's enemies. It is not because we are Arab or a Muslim state, or anything else. The nations of Latin America are Catholic states; America is bombing and killing them wholesale. It is trying to swallow them one state after another, beginning with Grenada, the smallest state. These states are Christian and Catholic.

A state like Indonesia is not a hireling of America. Other Muslim states and Arab states are hirelings to America. America does not differentiate between one as Arab and that one not, or Muslim or Christian. America has imperialist ambitions. Anyone who falls inside the plan for U.S. imperialist interests is raided by America. Either he submits to it or becomes its enemy. We refused to submit to America. We automatically became enemies of America. We did not invade America. We liberated this base: It used to be Wheelus Base and we turned it into Umm 'Atiqah Base.

America used to occupy this land. This is a part of a Libyan town. America occupied this land, this base. When we liberated our soil we became enemies of America. Why does America hate us? Because we destroyed this base. We, the revolutionaries, caused the destruction of American bases on Libyan soil. So we have become terrorists, reckless, mad, and internationally irresponsible. Why? Because America wants to build its bases and its links on our soil. We demolished its bases and cut off its links. We did our national duty: We liberated the land of our fathers and forefathers. America considers us terrorists, outlaws, and renegades. What logic could one use to talk to an arrogant state with definite designs on the Arab homeland?

America continues its tyranny and scorns the Arab nation because it senses the humiliating and disgraceful submission by its agent rulers. In essence, it was not we who wanted to be the enemies of America. It was not we who invaded it. It was not we who went to it. We have not established bases in America. Why are we celebrating the occasion today? We celebrate the occasion because we liberated this part of our land from American colonialism. America says it is not a colonialist state and has no ambitions. Why, then did it come before the revolution to this base and occupy it, build its atomic stores and its strategic planes at this base, and stretch itself over Libyan territory?

Therefore, if it finds an opportunity, America will return to this base. If it finds an opportunity it will retrieve its Libyan bases. If it finds an opportunity, it will occupy you again. Since you deprived it of such an opportunity, you are enemies, you are terrorists, you are mad, you are reckless, and you are irresponsible. Imagine: This is the American logic.

Therefore, I tell you you have no alternative but to confront America and treat it as it treats you. The latest method America resorted to was the cowboy method, the method of barbarism, because it is a state that utterly disregards mankind and international law since it is powerful. It feels it is the most powerful state in the world.

It has threatened with its fleets. It waited to split the revolution. It enlisted one of the members of the Revolution Command Council. He became an agent. He became an agent of America and the Israelis. It tried to rely on splitting the Revolutionary

Command Council from within. It tried to infiltrate us from within. It tried to wait, hoping the revolution would fail. It conspired against us from our frontiers in all directions with all its agent regimes. It threatened us with its fleets within our territorial waters. It denied us our right to the Gulf of Sidra, which has belonged to us from generation to generation of the historic gulfs, and our right to which is supported by the Law of the Sea.

Following failure in these attempts America resorted to the meanest methods, which are more barbaric and irresponsible. It trained terrorists, agents, and dogs and wanted to push them inside Libya to toss bombs, burn, and destroy. America cannot possibly escape from its responsibility for this before the world.

There are several statements in front of me. If I read passages from them they will show the world America's complete responsibility, from the President's down to its intelligence, for training, preparing, financing, and protecting terrorists for the purpose of committing homicidal killings inside Libya and carrying out assassinations, causing explosions, and arson. The last thing that occurs to a madman, after all other attempts have failed and all its tricks have failed, is to resort to this method.

There is a neutral American newspaper: It was the one that spoke the truth. The newspaper was American, not Libyan. This newspaper said [words indistinct] the campaign of slander against Libya, which is being fanned and directed by American quarters, is considered part of a policy prepared and hatched by Washington to destabilize the independence of this land: Libya. This campaign embraces open military, political, and economic acts against Libya and secret operations by the CIA. This American newspaper is well informed. This newspaper has a number of spies who work for it. They supplied it with this information about the secret operations that American intelligence has carried out in Libya. It exposed these secret operations. Who committed them? They were committed by America.

Also, here is London radio. While replying to a question from someone, in its political program it said that American intelligence was plotting a conspiracy to assassinate Colonel al-Qadhafi. This is what the radio said. America has been trying to harm Libya and it is trying to overthrow its popular and revolutionary regime. This British radio was answering someone who wrote to it. It had proof... [interrupted by chants]

Here is an Italian newspaper: As of the beginning of 1984 America's preparation for barbaric action inside Libya had begun. The Italian paper *IL MESSAGGERO* says the American Government intends to take new measures against Libya and Al-Qadhafi. As of 1984's start, that is, on (28 January 1984), it said the U.S. Government — this paper has confirmation — is introducing new measures. This meant it will not be the U.S. 6th Fleet, and not like previous campaigns, but another method: assassination, killing, and subversion.

In an interview the whole world listened to with Nasir ad-Din an-Nashashibi, former U.S. President Nixon said on 15 April 1984 — this is when the campaign had begun — that Al-Qadhafi was causing trouble for us — meaning America: He was trying to increase Libya's influence in the African Continent.

All the European powers — notice that he says the European powers, and this means the colonial states. We did not say the African or Asian people, because he knows we are working for their liberation, but he said the European powers, the states of Europe. Naturally, Nixon was talking about Western Europe, which means the colonial states should stand up to Libya because Libya was spreading freedom in the African Continent. [paragraph as heard]

We support Numayri against Al-Qadhafi. Quite insolently, this former U.S. president said: We support. It shows whom America is supporting and whom it is against. The one supported by America — surely, what sort of position could it have with its people and the Arab nation? And the one that who opposes America — what is its position with its people and the Arab nation? Here is America today: It is an honor for Numayri. He is supported by America, and against Al-Qadhafi. Splendid. This is a medal of disgrace for the rhinoceros.

Afterward, on 19 April 1984, the U.S. secretary of state made a statement was reported by all newspapers. This was quite recent—at the beginning of the stepping up of the campaign, before the assassination and sabotage attempts America prepared and brought to you here. The campaign was stepped up and it was clear. They talked about it daily: they themselves reported it — on 19 April this minister — the American minister — said he launched an attack against the Libyan people. He said Libyans were causing us concern in all parts of the world. Something must be done against them. The U.S. secretary of state said this in April. A responsible man, and he says that something must be done against the Libyans.

After this, there was the deputy secretary of state [as heard] in the same month — one was on 19 April and the other was on 20 April, 1 day later. This one, whose name is George Bush, told a gathering of newsmen in Washington after his return from Geneva: We must think about a final solution to Al-Qadhafi as we did in the past with others. He means as we did with Lumumba, Allende, and Bishop. He said it openly: As we did in Grenada. This is their secretary of state and vice president.

Their secretary of state and vice president declare this publicly before the world. If we say we are doing something, if we declare or if one of us says we shall do something against Reagan or we shall do something against America, it causes an uproar. They say: Look: terrorism. They must be invaded. They must be butchered. They hatch terrorist operations and assassinations against us inside our country. Imagine the total impudence with which they declare before the world, and shouldering the responsibility, that they are doing something inside Libya. [slogans, chanting]

This American center for security — the American center for security, which includes a number of senior responsible officials of the American Administration and officers from the Armed Forces: We can hear the head of the institution, Dr Joseph (?Cisco), say at a press conference — and this is a security center in America — that this revolutionary regime in Libya must be strongly confronted by rendering effective backing to fugitive Libyans. Very frankly, America must render effective backing

to the Libyan stray dogs abroad and must strongly confront the Libyan regime. [slogans, chanting]

One must prevent Libya from becoming a progressive base in the Mediterranean. Furthermore, their newspaper *THE WASHINGTON POST*, on the 24th of the same month — the statements are all made during the fourth month: They were all happy and were making preparations, and their groups had infiltrated and believed the American plan was certain to succeed — to succeed in assassinations, explosions, and the destruction of Libya from within, after they had failed in all their previous attempts. All this happened in April. The word April came up at all times — In an editorial *THE WASHINGTON POST*... [interrupted by slogans, chanting] It said on the 24th of the same month — successive statements, because they were happy that month, April — it said we shall not succeed — and here I mean the author of this editorial in *THE WASHINGTON POST* — we shall not succeed in resisting Al-Qadhdhafi, and the result was that Britain suffered a humiliation it did not want. He incites Britain saying: Look, we told you to come and help us, to come and help us resist Libya, but you were slow so you sustained humiliation in your country and for your police in central London. He was provoking Britain saying it had sustained humiliation that it did not want.

Then, in the same month — on 24 April — in a political program on their radio — which was televised — an American politician [as heard] named Daniel Schorr said the CIA has informed Congress it wants to carry out secret operations against Al-Qadhdhafi. This was said on American television. It was said so openly. If you follow what is said in America you can follow the steps of this terroristic operation day by day. Because all this was said during April we regarded it as an April fool. It looks like one. [applause]

This is the British *OBSERVER*. In the same month — April — it carried an article — a long article entitled "Al-Qadhdhafi and the Green Nuns" — in which it said the Libyans who are Muslim Brotherhood members and have fled the country enjoy genuine support from America. In this article the paper confirmed the Libyans who have fled are members of the Muslim Brotherhood and are enjoying America's genuine support. Let us see who supports terrorism. Who trains the terrorists? Their own paper, *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, during the same month of April, said the Reagan administration was trying to find a way to topple Colonel al-Qadhdhafi because it regards him as the head of international terrorism. Reagan and Shultz — Shultz is one of the (?running) dogs: He is their foreign minister — have placed Libya at the top of the list of terrorist states. This was written openly in their own paper, which is read by millions of people daily: The U.S. secretary of state has on several occasions informed his aides that an end should be put to Al-Qadhdhafi. This is one of their major papers. Everybody reads it. All this evidence is there. If there were an international court where we could try America and show it is terrorist number one and irresponsible and against international law, we would have brought this evidence and all witnesses to this court.

On the 26th of the same month U.S. *NEWSWEEK* reaffirmed the CIA has a plan to supply forces hostile to Libya with weapons and another plan [words indistinct] who opposes Al-Qadhdhafi

with weapons inside Libya itself. This means the Americans have a plan for supplying weapons to those inside Libya who oppose the revolutionary regime. Therefore, the elements who obtained weapons inside Libya did so according to arrangements made by agents of the American CIA. [anti-American shouts] This means that every day, particularly during the month of April, they were saying the operation was ready. Evidence of this lies in the fact the CIA was the one that made the plan, and the U.S. President was the one who signed it. The U.S. Government was responsible for everything. They talked about it daily, especially during April.

What did *THE WASHINGTON POST* say on 30 April? It said that something was going to take place in Libya. Look at that: It wrote on 30 April that something was going to take place in Libya. This means they had arranged it and knew about it. On the same day — 30 April — London radio said observers in London were saying the American Administration had begun consultations with the British and other governments — and here they mean the Sudanese and other lackey governments, for example — regarding the coordination of action against the Jamahiriya. Officials in Washington were preparing plans for action against the Jamahiriya for Reagan's study following his return from China. This was broadcast on 30 April. It said that following his return from China Reagan would study the anti-Libya plans. It was said the plans would include the choice of carrying out a unilateral action, in addition to the application of other sanctions. Imagine! They said precisely that the plan would include the carrying out of a unilateral action — meaning assassinations. The whole world heard that. It is there.

On 1 May an American spokesman — this was transmitted by KUNA — revealed his government — the American Government — wanted to put an end to the Libyan role in Africa. Look at this injustice: Africa is our continent and we are part of it. America has installed itself as a policeman who comes to our southern border to prevent us from moving. To hell with America! [shouts: "Hell to America"] In the same month of April the Kuwaiti *AS-SIYASAH* published a report that said that the Reagan administration had given instructions to the FBI and CIA to carry out precautionary strikes against groups, organizations, or governments that harbor international terrorism, and Libya may be the number one target of such U.S. precautionary strikes.

It is quite clear: A commentary by the Voice of America on 3 May said: Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has repeatedly shown his (?disregard) for the values of international law and norms. Therefore, the security of states in Africa and elsewhere in the world requires that an end be put to Al-Qadhdhafi. This means it is quite clear they wanted to carry out assassinations against people.

[Passage indistinct] He said the Europeans may support the CIA's secret operations against Al-Qadhdhafi, but it is not expected that they should participate. This means there were secret operations by the CIA against us, and this is quite clear. Furthermore, it is also clear the Americans consulted the Europeans and the reactionary Arab states — the lackeys — on all of this. There are conclusive witnesses and evidence. The assassina-

tion or sabotage operations that could have taken place were the American responsibility from A to Z.

Those whom you yourselves captured and brought [not further specified] were mere dogs of America. They were ordered by America. They gave them bombs and told them to put them somewhere, and they did. By God, we were merciful to them. [shouts: "Do not be Merciful, O Leader"]

In the same month, May, the Kuwaiti *AS-SIYASAH* reaffirmed the Reagan administration had undertaken to help the Libyan members of the Muslim Brotherhood as long as the strategic aim was to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi and the revolutionary regime in Libya. This is a paper with information from a country that has relations with America. It said that the United States has trained and given a task to Libyan members of the Muslim Brotherhood to carry out inside Libya. The same paper added that Libyan members of the Muslim Brotherhood in America have asked the CIA to monitor the movements of a number of Libyan students in America because they feared them.

On 21 May 1984 in a lengthy article, the American *CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* said there was no simple answer to the Libyan problem, because in the past states needed many years to put an end to Libyan barbaric piracy. Imagine! This means Libya is a problem because it opposes the expansion of American interests and their advance in North Africa, the Mediterranean, and the Arab homeland. That is to say, the same role Libya played at the beginning of the 19th century when it imposed a toll on American ships and checked American terrorist attacks on the ports of North Africa.

In their view, we who defend our ports and shores are barbaric and pirates, while they, they aggressors, who come from beyond the oceans and seas and attack our shores — what are they called? Who are the pirates in this case? Who is the wicked aggressor? There is no possibility of talking logically with those who are mad with power.

Those who come from beyond the oceans and seas to attack us on our own shores, what do they call them? Who is the pirate in this case? Who is the criminal aggressor? There is no chance of coming to an understanding with the power-mad.

Finally, the Italian paper *COMBAT* clarified some part of the truth: It said Libya's national commitments toward the fateful Arab issues and Libya's unlimited support for international liberation movements made Al-Qadhdhafi the avowed number one enemy of Reagan and Thatcher. In the end, this paper said the truth. [sentence indistinct] As long as we support freedom and like to be free — as I said to you at the beginning of the speech — we automatically become America's enemies. It is automatic.

We prefer to be dead rather than slaves of America. Then the confrontation between us and America changed from fleets to personal assassination. We have no alternative but to resist America by every means. If we have to export terrorism, we will export terrorism to it. We are capable of exporting terrorism to the heart of America. We are also capable of physical liquidation, destruction, and arson inside America.

What I read to you was what the major U.S. newspapers and well-informed American, European, and Arab radios said — which constituted evidence and irrefutable proof that the action you had to liquidate inside the country was arranged abroad, and it is America that bears responsibility for it — this was a 100 percent American act. If the ones who carried it out were called 'Ali or Muhammad, it meant nothing. It is merely the name of the dog. This dog was trained in America, and this is a police dog who was given a bomb to set off inside Libya. The act is an American act and the confrontation is with America, because the rats and the stray dogs do not possess the courage or the human or material potential, nor do they have a cause. There is not a single Libyan who has a justification for opposing his country now that authority is in the hands of its people, its wealth has reverted to its people, and its weapons are being given to its people to train with. [applause]

I do not believe there can be any pretext. Things like chocolate that are not well made or a matchstick that does not light can hardly be a justification. They are trivial things that do not justify one bearing arms or standing in opposition.

Affairs in Libya are all very convincing and do not provide any justification or any right for anyone with the minimum of logic to oppose his country. Libya is not a reactionary state. This is not a dictatorship. There is no injustice in Libya. There is no one single section of people in Libya ruling the remainder of the people. Women and men in Libya are daily being urged to leave their homes and decide Libya's policy — the purchasing of goods from abroad, the construction of sewage works inside. You decide on all this and what is to be done and what is not to be done. You have the budget in your own hands. You know the number of barrels of oil and you know how many dinars we receive in return for our oil exports.

The other evidence about which I have just talked is based on what the media published. But the other evidence is that the State Department submitted to the U.S. Congress a 25-page report about Libya. Imagine! It tired itself — the U.S. State Department has tired itself with all its establishments and experts and prepared a 25-page report on Libya which it submitted to the U.S. Congress. The Congress took long hours in debating this report. This is some kind of injustice. Libya is not a state of the United States. What business have they in preparing a report and debating about Libya? We are a free state in North Africa and in the Arab world. What have they to do with us? What business have they preparing reports about us? This is the (?height) of aggression and arrogance. This means they are interested in everything, control the movements of every state, and want all states and nations of the world to muster in one single file on orders from America. Otherwise the Americans will hit those who do not fall into this single file. Imagine!

The first thing they began with — I do not like to give you details of the report, which can be distributed to you at any time, but will tell you about its headings. The first thing they said was about the arming of the Armed Forces. They are angry because the Libyan Armed Forces have been supplied with missiles, aircraft, and so on. The Americans have expressed their concern over the arming of the Libyan forces. How can Libya become a strong state militarily? They do not talk about the atomic bombs

and the missiles carrying nuclear warheads deployed in the whole of Europe — with which they have covered all Europe, the cover of hell they have made for Western Europe — which they possess. They do not talk about this. They are concerned over the arming of Libyan forces. No matter how many weapons they are supplied with, the Libyan forces have not got so many as to be of concern to the United States. The Libyan forces are not equal even to one of the nuclear missiles with which America has created a cover of hell and which it has deployed in oceans and continents. Imagine the extent of injustice! The Americans debate the arming of the Libyan Army. Why is the Libyan Army supplied with tanks? Why is there a tank for every 1,300 citizens? Is this a state of the United States?

Then they talked about relations with the Soviet Union. Al-Qadhafi's relations with the Soviet Union have become closer and more developed: They are angry with that. We are free: How about that? They want us to consult America about our relations with the Soviet Union or China or India — shall we have relations with these states or not. This is what the Americans want us to do: to ask them whether we can have relations with this or that state. They are angry — how come Libyan relations with the Soviet Union have become stronger? You Americans — cowboys — what business do you have with this? May God curse their fathers. [shouts and cheers: "We shall not abandon our principles even if the whole world is against us!"]

Afterward, they said: Why is Libya protecting the Touaregs, who live in several African countries, and the Toubou tribes that branched out to Tebessa? You can just imagine: It is as if it was a government in one of the states of America. [sentence indistinct] It means that we (?must not) deal with Tebessa, which is on our border, and must not have relations with neighboring tribes or with the Touaregs, who are Libyans. Yet America has the right to discuss Libya's policy. They said: Why is Libya protecting the Touareg tribes and the Toubou tribes? This is an official report. It is here in English. Here is the English copy. Perhaps there are some foreign journalists here who might raise an objection. It can be published so everyone can read it.

Afterward they started to study Libya's relations with its neighbors. They first said: The Sahara is not Libya's only objective, but moderate Tunisia considers it a basic objective because Libya is trying to get Tunisia out of the Western alliance. You just imagine. They are trying to stir things up between Tunisia and us.

In the U.S. Congress — and this is what the report says — they said Libya is trying to bring Tunisia out of the Western alliance. They are trying to present Tunisia as a Western ally. Libya is trying to bring Tunisia out of the Western alliance and Tunisia is considered a basic objective of Libya. They are defending Tunisia. Tunisia is a free and sovereign state. We are closer to it than they are. What business do they have defending Tunisia? We are brothers, and whether we quarrel or fight or do something else, we are one people and [word indistinct].

Afterward they started the Libya-Africa question, beginning with Sudan. They said that after Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's death Al-Qadhafi lost confidence in his neighbors' ability to realize

Arab unity. Thus, relations between the two countries deteriorated. Just imagine: They rebuke Numayri because he cannot realize Arab unity. They expose him and at the same time defend him. America has installed itself as a sometime defender of Tunisia and Sudan, at other times a defender of Africa, and at some other time a defender of Latin America. And it said that after 'Abd an-Nasir's death Al-Qadhafi lost confidence in his neighbors' ability to realize Arab unity, and thus relations between the two countries deteriorated. What is their concern whether our relations deteriorated and whether we realized Arab unity or not? You must see how they interfere in domestic affairs.

The report said Al-Qadhafi's attempt to make arrangements to overthrow the regime in Sudan in February 1983 clearly shows Al-Qadhafi's intentions towards Sudan. Imagine: They are defending Sudan. They are lawyers. Whether we have good or bad intentions towards Sudan, what business is that of America? Are the American international policemen dealing with disturbances and fighting everywhere in the world? Who gave them this right? Naturally, this makes America confront the will of nations, as was the case in Vietnam, when it came back with a bloody nose. May God do the same to it in Libya!

For years the Libyan atlas — imagine their reading our atlas — the Americans are concerned over how the Libyan atlas shows parts of Niger, such as the province of Toummo. Toummo is a well from which camels drink water. It is a well situated along the Libyan-Niger border. I believe the majority of Libyans and Nigerois do not know it. The U.S. Congress debates the Toummo well. American intelligence and the American Government know about this well, but they called it a province. It is a well, not a province. They said that Libya's putting the Toummo Province in its atlas means Libya is taking parts of Niger. All right, is Libya taking parts of America or Niger? If Niger were a free and sovereign state, it would defend itself. This indicates these are American colonies and America wants to defend them. This is what such talk means. Those states that are free should answer America and tell it to have some shame and not interfere in our border issues with this or that state and not interfere in our sovereignty: We are free and can defend ourselves against Libya.

At a time when Al-Qadhafi has not occupied this area, as he did in Aozou in Chad, the intention is clear that he wants to do so. Imagine! They claim we have a clear intention to occupy the Toummo well — which I believe has dried up. America — the whole of America — is studying this well. They act like dogs along our border to create troubles so that they can find an excuse. They are tyrants and want to return to this base. But to hell with them. They will only return to this base over our dead bodies and on a sea of our blood. [shouts, applause]

Let me finish these words quickly. Once again the report referred to Tunisia. It said Al-Qadhafi, in coordination with Muslim extremists and trade unions and students in Tunisia and Europe, is leading demonstrations and implementing disturbances in Tunisia. Just imagine the sedition! Why should the U.S. Congress study such a situation? What do they mean by it? The reports continue by saying: He threatens to incite the masses to stage a revolution, despite the regimes and borders now existing. In other words, the Americans are disturbed to see that

Arab borders between one people and another are no longer respected by the revolution in Libya. During the era of Abraham Lincoln, there used to be 50 [as heard] states, none of which respected the borders between them, with 600,000 victims for the sake of uniting North and South. It was not said that that was not allowed. But for us, it is not allowed. Six hundred thousand Americans were killed during the war to unite America. Therefore, we are free to liberate and unite the Arab nation at any price, despite America. [applause and shouts]

The report then referred to Egypt and Algeria. It said that both Egypt and Algeria are states influenced by the fever in Libya — in other words, the revolution, liberation, and unity is a fever in Libya and a disease as far as Egypt and Algeria are concerned. This is what the Americans said in their report — we did not say it. The report said Al-Qadhdhafi is interested in these two countries more than others.

Al-Qadhdhafi's agents were active in Egypt in the early seventies. The Americans regard the revolutionary and free Egyptians as agents of Libya. Al-Qadhdhafi, the report says, has strengthened the Muslim extremist groups in Egypt. The difference between Libya and Algeria may lead Al-Qadhdhafi to increase his subversive activities against Algeria. Contact has been made with former Algerian President Ahmed Benbella following his release and departure from Algeria. Imagine the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Government sticking their noses into such minor issues! Nobody talks about Ahmed Benbella. Algeria has not talked about Ahmed Benbella for the past 15 years. The Americans wrote a report. For long hours their Congress debated this report until they got to Ahmed Benbella. They claimed Libya was contacting Ahmed Benbella, differences appeared between Libya and Algeria and Al-Qadhdhafi will increase his subversive activities — imagine! — in Algeria. I do not know how to explain it when the Americans in their own Congress place themselves in defense of some Arab regimes — defending some Arab regimes inside their Congress against Libya. They claim Libya attacks this and that Arab regime. Algeria itself can do that — it is a free and sovereign state. It has given 1 and 1/2 million martyrs for its independence; it does not need the U.S. Congress, U.S. Government, American intelligence, nor the American cowboy who is defending it. It is absurd to see the U.S. Congress defending Algeria against Libya. Libya and Algeria are one state and one people. If we have understandings between us or if we fight against each other, we are Arabs. What business have the Americans, the cowboys, the imperialists, in this — the subversives, the sons of bitches.

Afterward they discussed Mauritania. Just imagine the American absurdity as written in the report. It said Al-Qadhdhafi was very arrogant during his visit to Mauritania. Just imagine! What business is it of theirs if I was arrogant or not when I visited Mauritania? Just imagine the American absurdity. I want the Arab nations from Mauritania to Iraq to hear of this American absurdity and hear about the American justifications for the aggression against this nation — the absurd and flimsy justifications. Are these the kind of words to be uttered by [word indistinct] and by a respectable country against another? Is this a political assessment of international politics, or international events? Is this absurdity really, by God, a policy? Is this a policy of a major power? Al-Qadhdhafi was very haughty during his

visit to Mauritania; insists that Mauritania should follow his method in establishing an Arab and Muslim republic; said to the Mauritania they must run a Muslim and Arab republic. Just see how stupid are the American justifications.

Later the report referred to Somalia: Somalia in the last few years has been a target for Al-Qadhdhafi, particularly as a result of the close relations among Somalia, Sudan, and the United States. You can just see the scandal! They said Somalia, in the last few years, has become a target of Al-Qadhdhafi, particularly as a result of the close relations between Somalia, Sudan and the United States.

That means it has shown that Somalia, after becoming an agent of the United States, has fallen out with Libya. This is true. We were with Somalia until it came under the U.S. sphere of influence and became an American lackey. The Americans defend it; they are colonialists defending regimes such as Somalia and Sudan after they have become agents for them. Why does Libya harbor enmity toward these regimes? They ask: Why is Libya hostile to Somalia and Sudan? Because they have become agents of America. Naturally we are hostile to regimes which are not hostile to America, primarily because they are hostile to us.

Some African states — and here I want to talk about those states which were excepted — talked to me about Jerry Rawlings saying he returned to power in 1980 with Libyan support — in other words, Libya reinstated Rawlings in power. After that they talked about Libyan assistance to the extremist Muslims in Upper Volta which overthrew Colonel Zerbo and returned Sankara to power. Sankara returned to power with Libyan support. They place the responsibility for any revolution in Africa on us because Rawlings is anti-American and not an American agent. They hate the Americans because they ask why such regimes succeed and why Libya supports them. They wish all regimes were lackeys and all African states spheres of influence for America. So they get angry and punish those who stage these revolutions. Who helped to stage a revolution in Ghana? Who helped the revolution in Upper Volta to succeed? They view such successes as a crime. They regard such assistance and support as a crime.

At the end of the article they expose themselves a little. They wrote: Libya and the Middle East. They said that among the most important aspirations of the Libyan people is to rule and to lead the Arabs in liquidating Israel. And here they began to clarify matters a little. They began to reveal their intentions. They said ultimately Libya will unite the Arabs and lead them to the liquidation of Israel. This is true. We, the Arab nation, should unite and destroy the Zionist state in Palestine. This matter concerns us. This concerns our own security and existence and does not concern the Americans. If the Americans want a Zionist state, let them establish it in Alaska or Texas. They should not establish it in Palestine at the expense of the Arab nation. The Arab nation opposes any presence contrary to its own, whether this is Israel or anything else. Empty words! [applause, cheers]

The report continues that the support given by Libyans to Arab groups which share the Libyan philosophy — meaning the liquidation of Israel — was a significant factor in foiling a com-

promise and threatening stability in some Arab moderate regimes in the Middle East. American intentions began to show up at the end of the report. America protects the Israelis. It wants Israel to remain a strong state, threatening the Arab presence. He who resists Israel is an enemy and should be resisted by America; this is the first point. Second, Libya helps Arab groups which share Libya's philosophy — meaning the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese national resistance, and Arab states such as Syria. The report says this help was a significant factor in foiling a compromise and threatening the stability of some Arab regimes in the Middle East. This means this help has struck at the U.S. plan in this region — the American solution. Through this report it has been proven America is hostile to us. Why? Because we are confronting its aggressive plans which will implemented at the expense of our own future. Therefore, the Libyan role has demolished the American plan in the Middle East, and that is why America is angry. This is quite clear. They say the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese national resistance, Syria, Libya, and Arab regimes of this type are foiling the compromise. What is the compromise? Someone is occupying Palestine. What is the compromise here? [shouts, slogans]

The destruction, the report adds, of Israel is one of the most important aims of Al-Qadhdhafi's policy. Add to this his desire to control the Arab world. For example, the total sum of money spent on weapons given to Palestinian organizations amounted to \$100 million in 1981. Imagine! They count everything we spend on assistance to the Palestinian organizations! The Palestinian question is recognized by the entire world — it is a just question. It is inevitable that the subjects of this question should be supported by every means. They said: No, this is a crime. Why do the Libyans support the Palestinians with \$100 million? What is \$100 million worth? It is equivalent to 30 million Libyan dinars. Imagine! They take exception to that. They began to clarify their attitude and began to defend it in a direct manner saying the destruction of Israel is one of the most significant aims of this policy, as well as controlling the Arab world for this aim. They began to clarify their intentions. They said Al-Qadhdhafi is angry with the Arabs because of their compromise solutions following the 1973 war with Israel. What business is it of theirs! [cheers]

Since April 1983, Al-Qadhdhafi has played an effective role in Syria to encourage the split in the Fatah organization crowned with the expulsion of 'Arafat from Damascus. One side wants to defend Yasir 'Arafat, one side to expose him. Well, they have exposed all their agents one by one from the ocean to the Gulf. Their defense of Israel is clear and it means they are against us because we are against the existence of an Israeli state in Arab land. Then they said: Why does Libya help the Palestinians expel Yasir 'Arafat? Are we to note the U.S. Congress is a friend of Yasir 'Arafat who defends him and punishes Libya because it enabled the Palestinians to expel Yasir 'Arafat? This is an official report! What a scandal!

On the other hand, Al-Qadhdhafi's aim is to create a lasting extremism in the PLO in order to destroy Israel. It is very clear the defense is now of the Israeli existence, and therefore there is no choice but to destroy the PLO and to destroy Palestinian resistance. And how could you Libyans support the Palestinian resistance? Why did you not get permission from America and

the U.S. Congress? Of course, this could happen because there are Arab rulers who are submissive and made this way of dealing customary for America. They take orders from it. They consider all of us to be just like them. But we are not rulers: We came from the desert barefoot and naked. We attacked this base when I was a lieutenant with our soldiers sitting around here barefooted. We attacked it because we came from among the people. We are not rulers and did not come to power by inheritance. None of us came from amirs who wanted hirelings. We are not from the As-Sanusi family or from the sultans. They think we are rulers and should consult with them. This is the real reason. But we are only barefooted and naked people.

And why are the Libyans cooperating with extremist Palestinian movements against Israel, threatening the conservative Arab regimes, kingdoms, sultanates, and amirates? This is a clear defense of Arab reaction. Why do the Libyans threaten Arab regimes — notice here how they define them: kingdoms, sultanates, and amirates. Well defined! There are no republics! This is a clear defense of Arab reaction. The Libyans and their instigator Al-Qadhdhafi were behind the Zufar movement [word indistinct] fighting the sultan of Oman. There is absolutely nothing left undiscussed by them. It is the day of judgment, and there is no God. They became God on earth and we are attending the American day of judgment. And we cannot pass through; only Numayri and his group can do this.

The Libyans are allies of the PDRY and have supported the National Democratic Front in North Yemen. See how they are picking on us? Well, these are interactions within the Arab homeland. What has it to do with America?

And the Libyans have supported the Iranian revolution ever since it began, because Khomeyni is against Israel. In a nutshell, they are objecting to our relations with the world. We support the Iranian revolution because Khomeyni, thank God, is by the testimony of America against Israel. He does not take arms from Israel as the Arab reaction in Iraq claims. Khomeyni is indeed against Israel, and we support him and anybody else who is against Israel and against America. And those who do not like it can try to make the earth flat rather than a globe.

There is a last point: Libya and Latin America. Libyan's activities have expanded since 1980 to include Latin America, and it seems the aim is to disturb the U.S. position. Look how they want to defend their interests because Libya supports the peoples of Central and Latin America and is upsetting the American position! It is evident the United States considers the peoples and countries of Latin America as its maids, so it spreads its wings around them, denying them the right to liberate themselves or to ask for support from the Libyan revolution.

The Libyan revolution is a revolution on earth, and these peoples are struggling for liberation. Hence they have the right to ask for support from the Libyan revolution whose duty it is to extend a helping hand to these peoples struggling against foreign domination.

The United States protests: how can peoples liberate themselves from the Libyan revolution, and how can Latin America liberate itself from its grip? But the revolution has spread its

activities in Latin America. It seems the purpose behind this is to shake the American position.

The Falklands war showed the United Kingdom too is a target. The Americans begged Britain to join them. They told it: You too are a target for the Libyans, just like the United States. This is because Libya supported Argentina in the Falklands war.

The revolutionaries of El Salvador have indirectly benefitted from the Sandinist revolution by contacts with agents of Libya. The leaders of the Sandinist revolution and the Farabundo Marti Movement have paid several visits to Tripoli. The activities of Libya's agents in these areas have intensified. A Libyan Arab People's Bureau has been established in Grenada, and it is giving aid to leftist organizations in the Caribbean area, leftist leaders of the Dominican Republic and many other countries such as Grenada, St Lucia, and Barbados. All these are statelets in Central America. Also leftist leaders from Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, and Honduras study in Tripoli, and, in addition, Salvadorans, Colombians, Surinamese, Chileans, Costa Ricans, and Hondurans receive military training.

Thus it is evident Libya has been helping the cause of liberation in Latin America, and the rebels of Latin America find support from Libya; hence Libya constitutes a threat close to the U.S. borders.

The activities of the Libyans in Africa and the Middle East, and now in Latin America, constitute a source of instability in these areas. Libya has changed the balance of power in northeast Africa. Its activities in Africa have encouraged hostility to the United States!

These people do not want to antagonize America. America can do all it wants, and we are expected to respond correctly.

Libya's activities have been an important factor in changing the balance of power from moderation and acceptance of compromise — that is, Libya has encouraged the rejection of compromise. This encouraged those who rely on violence, and placed those who accept compromise and constructive proposals into complex positions, forcing them to maintain silence. That is, Libya forced them to keep silent and frightened those who accepted American solutions.

America says its solutions must be approved; anyone who objects is seen as a terrorist.

This report constitutes another condemnation of America; it is an official document showing the American flagrant interference in Libyan internal affairs. That means the United States prohibits us from making any movement toward the Touareg or Toubou or toward our neighbors, from talking about Arab unity or the liberation of Palestine, from supporting the Palestinian resistance, from supporting the revolutions in Central and Latin America, from supplying our own Army with weapons, and from staging a revolution inside Libya calling this a fever that may be caught by Egypt and Algeria. It has even interfered with regard to a person who lives in exile — Ahmed Benbella — asking why Libya is involved in this. Even Algeria did not protest to us in this manner. Algeria did protest; and we did not accept their protest.

Every day we protest to them, and they protest to us. America protested: Why did Libya contact Ahmed Benbella? Is Ahmed Benbella George Washington or Abraham Lincoln? Is he an American or an Algerian?

The purpose behind all this is to terrorize us. [cheers] The purpose of all this is to intimidate us and ultimately to liquidate us so we do not create allies and refrain from helping the Palestinians, African revolutionaries, and revolutionaries of Latin America and do not support Syria or Zafar or Khomeyni or Ethiopia. America does not approve of all this. When we lose Iran, Ethiopia, Syria, Dhufar, the Palestinian resistance, and the revolutionaries of Africa in Upper Volta, Ghana, and Benin, and the revolutionaries of Latin and Central America — South and Central America — we will be without allies. That is what America wants. As for America, which is making alliances with Britain and Western Europe against Libya — every day it gathers the NATO alliance to discuss Libya — Libya has become more dangerous than the Soviet Union as far as America is concerned. According to America, our relations with the Soviet Union should be severed and should deteriorate; we should not supply our Army with weapons. Where does such talk lead us? It will make us a chicken in the hands of America — an egg rather than a chicken: America could break us at any time.

If we follow the American logic, we will become something which resembles the Khartoum government. We said if a wolf attacks them somewhere, they call for America's help: Bring us the AWACS aircraft. How many times have the AWACS aircraft entered Sudan without finding anything? The Americans said: What kind of a game is this? The Americans told the Sudanese: We thought you were subjected to air raids, or the Soviet Union had invaded Sudan; Why do you yell for the AWACS aircraft? You saw how many times they called for American help in one year? They just yell for help. Whenever he [Numayri] is informed of an incident, he replies: Bring the United States. According to him, the United States is God. America was unable to protect Idris as-Sanusi, the number one lackey; it was unable to protect Haile Selassie, the shah of Iran. Lon Nol, Nguyen Cao Ky, Batista, or Somoza. They have agents everywhere in the world who fell before their very own eyes. The rhinoceros of Sudan will fall despite America by the will of the Sudanese people, not as a result of a Libyan invasion; he will fall soon. [applause] Sudan will be liberated — Sudan whose will has been falsified by this agent and lackey. When we want to discipline agent Numayri for committing this crime and for carrying out the orders of his American masters in training the terrorists and sending them to Libya, when we will discipline him, we will do so by our unlimited support for the revolution in the Sudan marching from the south toward Khartoum; we shall work in order to ensure this revolution reaches Khartoum. We will work for the liberation of Khartoum, despite America. [applause]

Let those who have been hostile to the Libyan people know how the tables will be turned on them. The disciplining of this rhinoceros has become the national duty of Libyans. Shame on every Libyan, male or female, if he or she does not work totally for the disciplining of this rhinoceros and its like — the Arab reactionaries who have put their countries in the service of American plans hostile to their Arab nation. The world will see the fate of this rhinoceros. The agents conspiring from now with

America, the enemy of the Arab nation, will be sorry. But they will be sorry when it is too late. We will place our capabilities with the revolution in Sudan, with the Sudanese people, without even moving one Libyan tank or aircraft to Sudan. He will fall by the blows of the Sudanese people, the Sudanese Army, the peasants, workers, students, and the Sudanese revolutionaries, from the north and south, despite those claiming they are protecting him. This is because this dirty agent has disregarded the Libyan people and never thought about the severe punishment he and his like will receive. He, this naive person, never thought. His fate and end is near, and we will work to bring it forward.

As for America, which has exported terrorism to us, we will respond likewise. We are capable of exporting terrorism to America; we are capable of training people against America, carrying out assassinations and arson inside America, just as America did against us. [chants]

Brothers, it has been 1 year since the attempt to reach a formula of joint Arab action — in June last year, in May and June last year. I visited a number of Arab states and reached a reconciliation with Arab rulers who had harmed the Arab nation, helped the enemies of the Arab nation, and even conspired against the Libyan people. To put them on the spot and to burn their trump cards, I met with them. I tested them to carry out an action to arrive at a formula for a joint Arab action. I mean action, and not just seeing them in a single Arab rank because such ranks can be mustered on American orders and may do so on the side of American interests. I am talking about joint Arab action which consolidates the steadfastness of Syria against the enemy and consolidates the Lebanese people and the Palestinian resistance so that it can liberate Palestine. I wanted joint Arab action that could ultimately destroy the nuclear base of aggression.

We have astounding facts about Israel's nuclear armament. This inferno will pour over the heads of all Arabs. The Israelis are manufacturing atomic bombs. These bombs are ready for use against the Arab nation.

I have explained all this to them. I told them the Arab nation is exposed to annihilation. This is because there are 24 million Jews who will be brought to the Middle East and these require new areas other than Palestine — areas from Egypt, Libya, Syria, Iraq, and the Arabian Peninsula. These Israelis have also been active in North Africa to Judaize it, which is the strategic objective of Judaism.

It has become evident now there is an Israeli group in Morocco. This became clear from the Israeli festival held on 15 May in Morocco on the occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the Jewish state in Palestine and the occupation of Palestine. They intentionally held the festival on 15 May in an Arab capital. This is the ultimate challenge. The ultimate challenge is for the Israelis to stage an historical festival, attended by the most extremist of Israelis, the enemies of the Arab nation, in an Arab country on 15 of May, the anniversary of the creation of this state on the debris of the Palestine people. They have done this as a challenge to the Arab nation.

There is an Israeli domination over the region. There is an Israeli group in Tunisia. They relied also on an Israeli group in Libya,

but that was before the revolution. At a moment of weakness, it will become evident that Arab North Africa is in fact under Israeli domination. This is because those Israeli civilians, peasants — unarmed and poor — will one day become like the Jews of Palestine, armed, well trained terrorists staging wholesale massacres of the sons of the Arab nation in North Africa.

Inevitably this will happen. I said this to King Hassan, the Tunisians, and the Algerians. I said it to the Saudis, to all of them. All are convinced the Arab nation is in danger. I told Morocco the Israeli threat on the Arab nation is the true threat. It is not the Polisario threat. Consequently, if you and I face up to the Israeli threat, I am ready to abandon the Polisario cause. This is because the Israeli enemy will attack the Polisario and in addition the Moroccans and the Saharans equally. Why? Because they are Arabs and consequently the common enemy.

I told King Hassan the threat from Israel is directed against all. It is not a threat from the Sahara. The threat to Sahara also is not Moroccan, but from Israel, which is working to Judaize North Africa.

Capitulation has reached our borders. The Jews have reached Libya's borders. This is because Egypt has capitulated. It has become an Israeli colony. It has new power.

To be able to bring 24 million immigrants, the Israelis need to occupy the Nile, the Jordan, the Euphrates, the Al-Litani and all its tributaries such as Wayli, Orontis, and Yarmuk — all these small rivers. The Jordan is a principal target, and it is now under their full control.

They have reached the Al-Litani in Lebanon, the Euphrates in Syria. They are taking the Nile's water to develop the Negev. The 24 million will have to take Sinai. But when will they be able to do so? Only when they destroy the steadfast Syrian military might and destroy the Palestine resistance. Then they will move to Egypt and wrest from it Sinai, the Nile valley and the Negev Desert. Then bring the 24 million immigrants. These 24 million will become 50 million, 60 million, and 100 million in the future, and occupy the entire Arab homeland.

We told them the battle is one of rivers, to obtain water. The next battle will be the battle of energy, the battle for oil.

America does not depend on the Arabs for gasoline. America never trusts and never depends on the Saudis, the Kuwaitis, or the Gulf group to provide it continuously with gasoline simply because they are Arabs, and Arab regimes are temporary and subject to change. On whom does America depend to provide it continuously with energy? It depends on the Israelis. America considers Israel its deputy in the Middle and Near East, which ought to inherit the area which contains the oil. The coming battle after the battle of the rivers will be the battle for oil. By the orders of America, the Israelis will march on Saudi Arabia and the Gulf and occupy the oil zones. This is not the first time the enemy has laughed at the Arabs.

Israel has atomic bombs. Is it conceivable they could be used against the Palestinians, bands and individuals fighting with rifles and launchers? They will be used against the Arab coun-

tries. You can recall how they used them in (?1969). That is another story.

The British magazine *SANITY* revealed an October war secret in its latest issue. This magazine is the mouthpiece of a group against nuclear weapons. The article says in October 1973 Israel was taken by surprise and was not prepared for an attack on two fronts — the southwest front with Egypt and northeast front with Syria. The Egyptian attack was bigger with regard to the number of troops and aircraft attacking Israel, while the Syrian attack was smaller but more dangerous because the Syrian forces merely had to cross defensive lines in the Golan Heights to reach the Jordan valley and Galilee which are heavily populated by Israelis.

Under pressure on both fronts, the Israeli Cabinet held an emergency meeting in which it decided Israel should use its nuclear weapons. The magazine says it was easy for Israel to quickly assemble 10 nuclear bombs at the Demona nuclear research station. So, 10 bombs could be assembled hurriedly. Is it conceivable Israel would use 10 nuclear bombs against Palestinian bands? Israel is against the Arab nation, whether reactionary or progressive. It wants to destroy the Arab existence to replace it with an Israeli presence.

The explosive power of these nuclear bombs was up to 20 kilotons. The bombs were to be readied and fitted to (Jericho) ground-to-ground missiles with a range of 200 miles. The Israeli plan was to use the Israeli missile to carry the nuclear bomb into Syrian concentrations in the Golan Heights. Damascus and Cairo were both within range of this Israeli missile. More dangerous than this, there was some consideration about destroying Aswan High Dam with a Jericho missile to be launched from Sharm ash-Shaykh. The magazine added the United States was actually fully aware of what was happening, and had things not gone in the way Israel hoped, the Western superpowers would have agreed to Israel's waging a limited nuclear war against the Arabs. This a real danger. Indeed, in 1973 the Israelis were ready to drop 10 nuclear bombs on Arab lands. Ten nuclear bombs would not have spared either the Egyptian, Syrian, Lebanese, or Jordanian people. The people of regimes which are Israeli hirelings would die.

These bombs are to be used against Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi (?and) the Arab nation. I have told them the Israelis have a nuclear arsenal and are determined to liquidate the Arab nation so that you will be replaced by Israelis.

But a year later, what was the result? The convening of the Israeli festival, the return of the Egypt of Camp David to the so-called Islamic Conference — this is a Zionist conference, not an Islamic one; Arab rulers met with an Egyptian president who recognizes the enemy conspiracy against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese people. Recently we found them conspiring against us. They kept silent as if betting on the success of this operation. The Polisario, the Saharan problem has not been solved; no referendum has taken place there yet. The unity of the Arab Maghreb which they were talking a great deal about last Ramadan is not talked about by any of them — the unity of the Arab Maghreb which we accepted as a step along the path leading to unity of the Arab nation. What was the result? The war continued against

the Iranian revolution. The Arab states are entering the war against the Iranian revolution on America's behalf. And America is participating in the war against the Iranian revolution. The Israelis are occupying southern Lebanon and demand the presence of UN forces in the Al-Biqā' Valley — the Al-Biqā' Valley is Lebanese-Syrian. They said: Bring UN forces to be deployed between us and the Syrians. Imagine! They behave in the Arab homeland as if it belongs to them. This is the outcome of a whole year.

Recently we found these regimes conspiring against us — the Arab regimes. On American orders they are training saboteurs and terrorists and supporting them, in order to liquidate us.

Who is the loser in this? The losers are the Arab regimes to whom we extended a hand; the losers are the Arab rulers who bet on the cards in their hands. Now these cards have been burned. The unity by stages, the unity of economic integration, the peaceful unity, Arab solidarity, the purification of Arab atmosphere — all these cards are now invalid. But our cards are still valid. We have in our hands the card of revolution. We told them we have the card of revolution. We asked them: What do you have? They said: We have the card of economic unity — economic integration. We held joint meetings and formed joint committees; we signed agreements on economic unity and unity by stages: We studied unity, and we crushed unity. We played all the cards they had. But a year later we discovered all these cards were forged. Nothing has been achieved by such cards — not economic unity, unity by stages, or economic integration.

Their behavior quite quickly hindered everything. A dispute over a border hindered all these unity-seeking programs. What does this mean? It means these cards are of no value, invalid and imaginary; it means this unity is imaginary; integration unity is imaginary. Economic integration is imaginary unity. Unity by stages means to hinder unity and to squander the unity issue. Purification of the Arab atmosphere means preparing this atmosphere for American and Israeli domination; it means planting despair in the hearts of the Arab nation with regard to its unity and liberation. Who is the winner?

We are. They lose. Why? We told them we have the revolution card. They said: No, please do not play the card of the revolution now. We have other cards; let us play them. What were these cards? They said unity by way of economic integration, through conciliation, by way of study, by slow methods, by way of logic — we went along with them. They lost. We begged them for a year. How I wished they went beyond the figure of one — the result is zero. How I wished that we achieved 1 percent success during that year. If we give a figure of 100 percent for the whole year, how I wished that they showed a profit of one. The result was zero.

The cards in the hands of those Arab countries termed conservative or moderate are false and spent; they have been burned. What remains? The only card remaining is that of the revolution. Thus the card of the revolution is the trump card. Unity cannot be attained except through revolution. Economic unity cannot be achieved without political unity. Unity of Arab action can only be attained by revolution. Liberation can come only through

revolution. The unification of the Arab nation can only be accomplished through revolution.

Hence revolution is no longer of choice. It is an only course, an imperative course. If the Arab nation wants to save its fate and future, it has no alternative other than revolution. Through revolution, Palestine can be liberated; the Arab nation can become united. Backwardness can be overcome; an end can be put to America and its arrogance and disregard for the Arab homeland. [slogans, applause]

The people's war will come. The people's revolution will come. But I say to you I assumed personal responsibility before the Libyan people's conferences for visiting regimes considered hostile to the Libyan people at the time, and I rectified all I could in my personal capacity. I prolonged the lives of those regimes by my visits.

Now I give these regimes an opportunity which will remain open to them until 1 September: If we fail to make any progress on the road to Arab unity or to joint Arab action... [Al-Qadhafi pauses] either those people I visited affirm to me by deeds in the next 2 months [as heard] that we are moving with Arab realities toward Arab unity, in whatever form it may be, be it a federal unity [wahdah ittihadiah] guaranteeing coexistence for kingdoms, republics, jamahiriya's, principedoms, and sultanates internally — the task of changing these regimes rests with their sons, while on the level of the Arab homeland, a form of a political, economic and military federation [ittihad] would be set up. If things do not move along these lines, through a joint Arab action against the Israelis and the Israeli enemy — against whom war should be started, be it a war of attrition, a fedayeen war staged from the borders of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon as well as from the sea, or a war by regular armies for the liberation of the whole of Palestine — either starting this way or with Arab

unity or both, we will refuse to accept the Arab nation's wasting time, the deceiving of the Arab people and the practice of treason against the future of the Arab nation.

The revolution will then start and the Arab realities will be destroyed, with all those in them, to create a strong Arab nation even if this means the loss of half the Arab nation in the attempt to save it and its future and to preserve a place for it on earth with glory.

Forward! The revolutionary struggle will continue until liberation, until unity, until the banners of the Arab nation are raised in strength and glory, and until victory is attained for the Palestinian people and the peoples of the Arab nation over reaction, the United States, Zionism, and backwardness.

Let us be ready to offer even greater sacrifices than those we have offered against America's piracy and middle-aged threats. America's campaigns will fail just as its campaigners against Darnah, which was liberated in 1805, have failed, as all Western crusades have failed. All the campaigns will fail because this nation has the right to live in freedom on the land and under the sun in glory and pride, whatever the sacrifices and whatever the price. America will be defeated and so will its agents. The dogs of America will be killed.

Brothers, victory will undoubtedly be ours. We must be ready to offer sacrifices, to detonate the revolutionary capabilities. We must prepare for the unification of the Arab nation, for the liberation of the Arab nation, for the defeat of America.

Forward, brothers! The revolutionary struggle will continue!

CAMEROON

Chadian Illegals Must Enter Camp, Return Home

AB121012 Libreville African No 1 in French 0630 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Chadians living illegally in Cameroon have now been given a choice: Return to Chad or go to the (Polifao) refugee camp situated at 100 km south of Garoua. The Cameroonian authorities are now engaged in a vast operation of control of Chadians living in northern Cameroon. The controls, which are being carried out by the police, began 8 days ago in the provinces in the far north, especially in Kousseri, Maroua, and Garoua. The camp the Chadians have been asked to go to has often received Chadian refugees who fled the fighting between the troops of Hisséine Habré and those of Goukouni Oueddei. The UN high commission for refugees is in charge of this camp.

CHAD

French Troops 'Solidly Behind' Habré

AB111330 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 11 June 84

[Text] Salal, Central Chad, June 11 (AFP) — French troops stationed here are solidly behind President Hisséine Habré, and would only pull out "with great reluctance" if France did a deal with Libya, the backer of Mr. Habré's opponents.

This sentiment emerged in talks this correspondent had with French officers of detachments based at Moussourou and Salal, respectively 250 and 100 kilometres (150 and 65 miles) north of the Chadian capital of N'djamena, where some 700 French troops are stationed.

The officers were unanimous in saying that they would go to the aid of any of Mr. Habré's forces who found themselves in difficulties north of the 16th parallel, the line beyond which France has officially said it would not intervene against Mr. Habré's opponents who hold the north of the country.

"There is no question of letting them be massacred", the officers said, but they added that the balance of power is swinging more in Mr. Habré's favour and away from his opponent, ousted former President Goukouni Oueddei. Under the umbrella of the French presence he has managed to get the main economic and administrative institutions of the region [words indistinct] of a deteriorating situation continue to come into N'djamena.

The reports speak of increasing resentment at Libyan domination of the area, including the introducing of Libyan money, a ban on the teaching of French in schools, forced movement of inhabitants and strict controls on troops of Mr. Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) as well as on civilians.

Some GUNT troops have defected to the south in recent months.

The mission of the 2,000 French troops, who arrived in Chad in August 1982 after a series of reverses by Mr. Habré's forces, is to prevent the GUNT and its Libyan allies advancing further

south, though not to attack them, maintain security in the centre, and train Mr. Habré's own Chadian national army.

Conditions at Salal, on the edge of the Sahara, are so uncomfortable, with intense heat and sandstorms, that the 80 men of the French garrison are relieved every ten days from Moussourou.

Bardai Radio on Kamougue's Visit to Ivory Coast

AB112010 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] As we hinted in our previous program, the Comrade vice president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] arrived in Abidjan last Friday from Dakar. In the Ivorian capital, Colonel Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue was received on Saturday for 6 hours by President Houphouët-Boigny. In a statement to Ivorian reporters, the comrade vice president said the GUNT is in favor of the current negotiations between France and Libya.

It should be recalled that the pursuit of dialogue between Libya and France was continued by Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations. Col Kamougue said the Chadian issue has now gone beyond the confines of Chadian territory. The comrade vice president justified Libyan assistance to GUNT by the unjustified French military intervention on the side of the puppet group of N'djamena.

Comrade Vice President Kamougue also categorically denied the alleged annexation of the northern part of the country by Libya. Finally, the second in command of the GUNT mentioned the great efforts made by the People's Republic of Congo for national reconciliation talks and confirmed that a roundtable conference on peace in Chad will take place in Brazzaville without, however, specifying the date.

Bardai Questions Sincerity of Peace Proposals

AB112025 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The question of new initiatives for peace in Chad, or more specifically reconciliation talks to be organized in Brazzaville, has become a topical subject in the press lately. Without making any forecast on the possible chances of success for the reconciliation talks among Chadians, a French commentator has had the audacity to suggest that it will be 2 or even 3 months before the Chadians will be involved in the round table conference.

According to this French colleague, the opening of such a round table conference needs serious preparations in order to avoid the same fate as the Addis Ababa attempt at the beginning of the year. Yet when we recall that the cause of the failure of the January meeting was of a political and protocol nature, in other words a problem of form and not of substance, we wonder if since then there have been any changes in that sense from the initial positions. If we refer to some French press reports, it is certain that advancing a time period of 3 months to try to bury the

hatchet in Chad explains the reason why the opposite side is more concerned with taking the necessary measures in order to negotiate from a position of strength. The abortive attempts to win over the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] soldiers in the center and southern part of the country, as well as the overtures of the neocolonial administration to political exiles and refugees in some African capitals and France can be viewed in this context.

In the same way, one can note the brilliant mind-poisoning campaign in order to capture [words indistinct] and their destabilization. For the imperialist strategist and the reactionary FAN, the plan of neocolonial reconciliation is aimed primarily at the center, the north and the southern part of the country, in order to have [words indistinct] extirpated from any eventuality.

This is the two-pronged strategy established by the enemy. We can state that in its mind the issue of national reconciliation is not a disinterested goal, but a pretext to weaken the GUNT, and to capture its forces. The Ndjamena group and their French protectors are so firm and subtle in their plans to undermine in the long run the liberating struggle of the GUNT that it has become necessary on our part to establish a new strategy suitable to the present situation in order to completely foil the imperialist and reactionary maneuvers.

Besides this game of hide-and-seek, we think and believe that for the martyred people of Chad, for the sake of the hungry, oppressed, saddened and exiled people of Chad, peace can and must be made as soon as possible provided the good will to come by that end exists on both sides.

ZAIRE

Mobutu, Diouf Exchange Dinner Toasts

AB111005 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1210 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Jun (AZAP/PANA) — "For almost a quarter of a century now Zaire and Senegal have shared solid bonds of friendship, cooperation, and fraternity which have the

great merit of having always withstood the vicissitudes of life." Zairian head of state Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko stated at a banquet he held in honor of President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who is on a state visit to Zaire at the head of an important delegation from his country.

During the toast, President Mobutu expressed his happiness with the relations between Zaire and Senegal and said that this visit will give a new dimension to efforts aimed at strengthening their relations within the framework of South-South cooperation. This, he said, constitutes one of the best ways for our countries to get out the state of dependence on the North. The Zairian head of state was referring to the current problems, especially the world economic crisis, the fratricidal wars and conflicts, political destabilization, and the degradation of moral and spiritual values which the human race is currently subjected to.

Touching on the world crisis, he stated that we need the commitment of all to solve it, starting from the rich countries which have it as their duty to participate actively in the economic recovery of the poorer ones. He said that if much attention is not paid to the "policy of indifference, this policy will one day break the barrier that restrains world passions." He concluded by supporting the establishment of a multiracial society in South Africa, the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia, the need for national reconciliation in Chad, the application of the resolutions of the 18th and 19th OAU summits on Western Sahara, and UN Resolution 242 on the conflict between Israel and the Arab countries.

Replying to President Mobutu's toast, the Senegalese head of state stated that he wholly shared the same analyses and conclusions of his host in regard to the sad state of affairs the world is currently experiencing, especially, he said, on the political field as well as on the issues of apartheid, Namibia, Chad, the OAU, Western Sahara, the Israeli-Arab conflict, and the proliferation of hotbeds in the world.

GHANA

AFP on Government Denial of Cuban Troops Plan*AB111830 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] Accra, June 11, (AFP) — Ghana has denied reports that it plans to bring in 5,000 Cuban troops under an agreement with Cuba in mid-April. "Ghana is not at war and does not need the assistance of foreign troops," Information Secretary Joyce Aryee said here during the weekend.

Miss Aryee described the reports as "baseless rumour and an attempt calculated by the enemy to create confusion among the [words indistinct]. The Ghanaian public should "critically analyse rumours before jumping to conclusions," Miss Aryee said.

Miss Aryee's denial was the first official comment on the controversial troop agreement, one of several aid agreements which the left-wing Ghanaian regime of Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings has signed with Cuba. The reports come against a background of several recent attempts to oust Flt-Lt. Rawlings, who came to power in a December 1981 coup.

According to a recent article by Colonel Annor Odjidja, who was security chief under ousted Ghanaian President Hilla Limann, the presence of 5,000 Cuban troops would cost Ghana approximately one million pounds sterling (1.4 million dollars) per month in salaries alone. The same article, published by the London-based *TALKING DRUMS* magazine, said Cuban troops were likely to be stationed at Tamale some 700 kilometres (400 miles) north of the capital Accra and near the Upper Volta border. This would serve a dual purpose of defending the ideologically similar regimes in both Ghana and Upper Volta, the article said.

Although Ghana had broken off diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1966, relations were restored by Flt-Lt Rawlings when he first came to power, for a three-month spell, in July 1979. There are unconfirmed reports here that some 150 Cuban military advisers are already in Ghana. However, the arrival of larger numbers of Cuban troops could tilt the military balance in West Africa and turn the region into a new theatre for East-West tension, analysts said.

Joint Commission Session With Mali Opens*AB111420 Accra Domestic Service English 1300 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] The seventh session of the Ghana-Mali Joint Commission for Cooperation opened in Accra this morning. Among topics to be discussed during the 3-day meeting are economic cooperation, finance, telecommunications, health, and animal husbandry. In an address, the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, urged the delegates to work expeditiously and within the context of the commission for the benefit of the people's of the two countries. He said as an example of South-South cooperation, 21,000 tons of Malian cotton have arrived in Ghana for use by the country's ginneries. Ghana has also purchased thousands of cattle, sheep, and goats from Mali. Dr Asamoah said, as a practical expression of collective self-reliance, Ghanaian wood

and wood products, salt, and kola nuts would also be exported to Mali to satisfy their domestic demands. He mentioned sports festivals as other means of exploiting the common heritage between Ghana and Mali.

In a reply, the Malian foreign minister, Alioune Blondin Beye, paid tribute to the memory of the late leaders of Ghana, Guinea, and Mali, through whose joint efforts the OAU has come into existence. Mr Beye said: In order to consolidate this unity, there is the need for regional grouping to harness their respective natural resources. He was grateful to the Provisional National Defense Council and the people of Ghana for the hospitality accorded his delegation.

Later, at a meeting at the ministres, Dr Asamoah and Mr Beye reviewed their countries' positions on African and international issues. The Ghana side to the session is led by James Amisshah, director of OAU and African Bureau at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Nationalized Property Returned to Portuguese Owners*LD082345 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 8 Jun 84*

[Text] The Guinea-Bissau minister of the economy, Victor Monteiro, announced in Oporto today that the property and assets of Portuguese citizens, nationalized since independence, will be returned to the former owners. He said that this measure is in keeping with the new economic policy adopted by the government of his country. The Guinean minister added that he favored a policy allowing greater openness toward private enterprise.

LIBERIA

Decree Bars Some Parties From Elections*AB112207 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] The People's Redemption Council [PRC] has issued a new decree amending Section 4 of the Election Laws of Liberia. The decree provides that Section 4D of Decree 75 is hereby amended to empower the Special Elections Commission to deny the registration of political parties or independent candidates whose members or officers at any time whatever have engaged in activities or have otherwise expressed converse and/or adverse ideological aims and objectives that are repugnant to our intrinsic values as a people and our republican form of government which has been laid for the benefit and enjoyment of the Liberia people for over 136 years of independence.

A denial of any petition for registration of any such political party or independent candidate herein described, or for the aforesaid reasons, shall be appealable to the People's Supreme Court of Liberia. The decree takes effect upon the signature of the head of state and chairman of the PRC.

Registration of Voters To End 15 June

*AB082155 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT
8 Jun 84*

[Text] The Elections Commission has announced that voter registration rolls will be closed for registration by 15 June, and all registrars must begin submitting reports to their respective coordinators as of 16 June. The commission, however, explained that the cut-off date will not prevent the continuation of voter registration in county and district headquarters.

NIGER**Debt Rescheduling Agreement Signed With U.S. Envoy**

*AB112120 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT
11 Jun 84*

[Text] An agreement on the rescheduling of Niger's debts to the United States was signed at 1700 today in Niamey between Boukari Adji, minister of finance, and William Robert Casey, Jr., U.S. ambassador to Niger. Under the agreement, which was signed at the Ministry of Finance, the dates of payment of the debts comprising loans from USAID, the [word indistinct] Bank and the (?General) Financial Bank, which were to be paid between [date indistinct] 1983 and 30 September 1984, are now extended to 1993, that is 9 years from now with a different payment period of 4 and a half years. Special technical agreements of this kind will be signed later concerning each of the sources of financing mentioned above.

Four Financial Aid Agreements Signed With France

*AB120820 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT
11 Jun 84*

[Text] Within the framework of the cooperation between our country and France, Ide Oumarou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and [name indistinct] chief of the French mission of cooperation, signed today, 11 June 1984, four financial agreements totaling 712.5 million CFA francs.

The first agreement, involving Fr4.75 million as subsidy, is aimed at upgrading the rural television and radio network, mainly in the Bessi and Sessahoua. The second agreement involves Fr3 million and is aimed at survey and development [words indistinct]. The third agreement totaling Fr1.5 million is aimed at developing pastoral animal husbandry in [word indistinct] area. The fourth agreement, which amounts to Fr5 million, is aimed at the construction of five rural centers in the Diffa Province.

At the end of the ceremony the two sides expressed satisfaction with the signing of the agreements which honor the close cooperation that has existed for a long time between the Republic of Niger and the French Republic.

NIGERIA**Chief of Staff Reaffirms Land Use Decree**

*AB111535 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT
11 Jun 84*

[Excerpt] The Federal Government has reminded newly appointed envoys of their responsibility to help to improve the bad image which some of their predecessors have created in the recent past. The advice was given in Lagos yesterday by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, while speaking on a Radio Nigeria public affairs program, "Matters of the Moment." On whether to set up a monitoring unit to (?follow) the performance of Nigeria's embassies, Brig Idiagbon remarked that this is unnecessary since the Ministry of External Affairs has its own machinery for dealing with such matters. The chief of staff also commented on the Land Use Decree and said that the Federal Government did not intend to review or abrogate it. He explained that the decree was expected to curb land speculation which largely accounted for the astronomical rise in land values, especially in the urban areas. Brig Idiagbon pointed out that the government's [word indistinct] and distribution of land had brought about stabilization in land values. Such stabilization, he said, would in return regularize the cost of government projects in the urban centers of the country.

On the present state of the economy, the chief of staff stated that it was too early to assess the impact of the measures introduced by the present military administration. However, he said that available information showed that there had been some improvement in the economy since the administration came to power. Brig Idiagbon spoke of some favorable developments in the agricultural sector, adding that world prices of the country's major agricultural export commodities had increased considerably. He said greater priority was now being given to raw materials and equipment in the allocation of foreign exchange to (?the people). On the fate of the country's sportsmen and women, the chief of staff stated that the federal government was taking measures to enhance their chances and opportunities for a wider representation at major international engagements.

Navy Urged To Step Up Protection on Cameroon Border

AB111425 Lagos NAN in English 1300 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Calabar, June 10 (NAN) — The Cross River military governor, Lt.-Col. Dan Archibong, yesterday in Calabar, called on the Nigerian Navy to give full protection to the lives and property of Nigerians living and doing legitimate business in villages along the border with Cameroon. Exchanging views with the commanding officer of *NNS Enyimiri*, Lt.-Cdr S.A. Akano, on board the ship, Lt.-Col. Archibong said that there had been reports of brutality and terrorism against Nigerian fishermen in the areas.

Governor Archibong said that the Nigerian Navy could give such protection by increasing the number of its patrol vessels along the border. He called on the Naval authorities to complete all its abandoned projects in the state, including the 100-bed Naval

hospital. In his remarks, Lt.-Cdr Akano said that Calabar was of immense importance to Naval operations and called for continued co-operation between the people and the Navy.

UPPER VOLTA

Court Gives Death Sentences to Seven Coupists

*AB121330 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 12 Jun 84*

[Text] Verdict: The Revolutionary Martial Court has given the following verdict on behalf of the Upper Voltan revolutionary people: The Revolutionary Martial Court, which held a session in Ouagadougou on 11 June 1984, passed down the following sentences on the authors of the attempt to destabilize the people's democratic regime established in Upper Volta on 4 August 1983:

1. The following persons, whose names were picked to become members of the puppet cabinet scheduled to be formed after the putsch and against whom the court has not found tangible and irrefutable evidence of participation in the preparation of the odious crime against the Upper Voltan people, have been acquitted. They are: Adrien Tapsoba Abobo; Captain Jean Simporé; Maiga Idrissa; Georges Sanogo; (Maxime) Traore; Mrs Maimouna Traore Racine; Henri Tiendrebeogo; Justin Dido; Mrs Marie-Emillienne Ido Tallato; Captain Kassoum Ouedraogo; Antoine Dakoure; Ouedraogo Amidou Baba; Dr Antoine Karambega; Major Sawadogo Amadou;

2. The following persons have been sentenced to hard labor: Paul Roamba, born in 1933 in Ouagadougou, minister plenipotentiary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Ouagadougou, perpetual hard labor; Lieutenant Tapsoba Boukary, born in 1936 at Gougouin, Ouagadougou, garrison officer in Ouagadougou, 32 years and 6 months; Sawadogo Sitongo, born in 1935 at Nadraogo, Kaya, electrician, 21 years and 6 months; Ambroise Norgo, born in 1962 at (Lorgue), Ouagadougou, private, 17 years and 3 months; Barthélemy Kabore Yambi, born in 1937 in Zorgo, ex-major in the National Gendarmerie, 15 years;

3. The following persons have been sentenced to death: Didier Tiendrebeogo Nobila, born in (?1939) at Dapoya, Ouagadougou, ex-colonel; Gendarmerie Lieutenant Ouedraogo Moumouni, born in 1954 in [name indistinct]; (?Maurice) Ouedraogo, born on 20 September 1948 at Namakara, Madagascar; Ouedraogo Adama, born in 1952 at Ouayigouya, businessman in Ouagadougou; Barnabe, Kabore born on 19 May 1936 in Kaya, ex-major in the National Gendarmerie; Kabore Moussa, sergeant in the headquarters and support regiment; and Anatole Tiendrebeogo Issa, born on 11 November 1953 in Ouagadougou, pilot residing in Ouagadougou.

The sentences are immediately enforceable.

Commentary on Executions

*AB121416 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 12 Jun 84*

[Ouattamon Lamien commentary]

[Excerpts] Any honest person will acknowledge that since its advent, the Upper Voltan revolution has remained clear-sighted in the face of its real or assumed enemies. The revolution has chosen moderation because it is guided by the desire to hit hard at the right person, and thus avoid mistakes.

But then, one could ask why some of the 28 May plotters have been executed. The first reason is that the people have called for such executions through the people's organs. The various motions sent by the Revolutionary Defense Committees which held a general meeting over the weekend were the unambiguous desire of the people to see the principal plotters executed. In having these plotters executed this morning, the revolutionary power, which wants to follow the lead of the masses, also sought to give a punishment commensurate with the felony.

Ouagadougou Reports Burning of L'OBSERVATEUR

*AB111350 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] The printing shop of our counterpart *L'OBSERVATEUR*, a private newspaper, was set ablaze in the night of Sunday to Monday in Ouagadougou. The fire was reportedly set by four unidentified men. Three offset machines and one typo machine as well as a large quantity of printing materials were destroyed. Damages are estimated in the tens of millions of CFA francs. This ignoble act is purely and simply an act of vandalism. These vandals, by setting ablaze the printing shop of *L'OBSERVATEUR*, are clearly playing the game of reaction.

Officials Report Details of 28 May Coup Plans

*AB111155 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] All the conspirators of last 28 May are in London. According to the commander of the national gendarmerie, Captain Ousseni Compaore, and the director general of security, Lieutenant Jean-Pierre Palm, in an interview they kindly granted to Richard Yameogo of the radio and Alexandre Bakari Sanon of Volta Vision, the list of conspirators is long and includes officers as well as civilians. It comes to more than 15 when elements from the gendarmerie and security forces are added.

Internally, the prime mover was former Colonel Didier Tiendrebeogo, whereas conspirators like Chendremeogo Anatole, former pilot of Air Volta, and Lieutenant Moumouni Ouedraogo, a very active element, were establishing contacts and were charged with recruiting. As for former Ambassador Paul Rouamba, he was to be in charge of drafting the statement on the takeover of power and drawing up of the [government] program, if the coup succeeded. Adama Ouedraogo, a busi-

nessman, was more at ease with establishing contacts abroad. It was he who met Ki-Zerbo and together desecrated a church of the subregion in 1 and 1/2 hours of macabre talks. Sitongo Sawadogo chose the marathon internal role of establishing contacts with the various garrisons. He was snubbed virtually everywhere. This a rough picture of the gloomy activities of the May 1984 conspirators.

When their game was discovered, they all confessed. They liked neither the Revolutionary Defense Committees [CDR] nor the People's Revolutionary Tribunals [TPR] and had already undertaken to set up a government whose portfolio holders acted with the prospect of getting part of the power soon. Among the exhibits for evidence was an application for the clemency of comrade chairman [Sankara]. Rumors on the involvement of General Sangoule Lamizana in the conspiracy were refused by the investigators.

For a press agency that is not involved in the conspiracy, the revelations made by AFP on the conspirators' program before any statement was made by the security force came as a surprise. But after all, all the internal conspirators are under strict surveillance and the commander of the national gendarmerie stated that the outcome of the investigations made internally were satisfactory. Unfortunately all the conspirators are not home-based and this is moreover what explains the fact that the airborne strike force was scheduled to come from outside Ouagadougou. Concluding the interview, the commander of the gendarmerie stated that the problem of security is every man's affair and reassured the people of the seriousness of the investigation and at the same time warned them against rumor mongering and intoxication. He stressed that the silence of the authorities over the conspiracy which generated many rumors was simply due to the needs and demands of the investigations in order to better inform the people. Concerning the revolutionary punishment that must be meted out to the conspirators, the National Revolutionary Council and the people will decide on that.

Revolutionary Defense Committee Issues Motions on Plot

'Warning' to L'OBSERVATEUR

AB111750 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 11 Jun 84

[From "Motions of Recommendations, Condemnation, Warning, and Support to the National Council of the Revolution" — read by unidentified speakers]

[Text] A motion of warning: Considering that L'OBSERVATEUR is a daily which does not correspond to the aspirations of the people; considering that L'OBSERVATEUR has always published unhealthy news; considering that L'OBSERVATEUR is in close collaboration with reactionary press agencies, notably AFP; considering that for a long time the daily L'OBSERVATEUR has been sowing confusion among the people and since 4 August has been creating doubts by basing its publications solely on rumors, thus going beyond the limits of press freedom; we, the Revolutionary Defense Committee delegates of secondary and professional establishments of the city of Ouagadougou, at our general meeting of 10 June 1984, warn any press

organization that attempts to publish unhealthy and unfounded news to the national and international opinion [that we] very strongly condemn L'OBSERVATEUR which is an antipopular, counterrevolutionary, and intoxicating daily and invite all comrades to dissociate themselves from such a daily which does not have its place in the popular democratic revolution. Fatherland or death, we will win.

'Condemnation' of Paper

AB111759 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 11 Jun 84

[From "Motions of Recommendation, Condemnation, Warning, and Support to the National Council of the Revolution" — read by unidentified speakers]

[Text] Motion of condemnation of L'OBSERVATEUR: Considering that every democracy has a class nature; considering that under the revolutionary and popular democracy, only the people must enjoy democracy, which to the reactionaries is synonymous to dictatorship; considering that before and especially on 4 August 1983, the private newspaper L'OBSERVATEUR distinguished itself as an objective ally of national and international reactionaries; considering the intoxication organized by this newspaper over the recent attempts to destabilize the revolution that have featured as press news recently in the columns of this newspaper; considering the importance of objective information, especially at the present stage of our people's struggle against internal and external enemies; considering the conclusions of the deliberations of international seminars organized on the subject "the attributes of a national press"; we, the Revolutionary Defense Committee [CDR] executive members of the services of Ouagadougou city, university and traders, at our general meeting of 10 June 1984 at the People's Palace:

1. Condemn the reactionary and counterrevolutionary attitude of L'OBSERVATEUR;
2. Warn the director general of this newspaper for the last time against any backsliding;
3. Demand that, in conformity with the class nature of the press, the composition of the censure commission be extended to cover the CDRs so that this commission can effectively play its role;
4. Demand that the official national press also play its role.

Fatherland or death, we will win.

[Signed] The General Meeting

Recommendation of Death Sentences

AB111809 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 11 Jun 84

[From "Motions of Recommendation, Condemnation, Warning, and Support to the National Council of the Revolution" — read by unidentified speakers]

[Text] Motion of Recommendation to the National Council of the Revolution: Considering that since 4 August 1983, the people have really taken over power and are determined to assume it

firmly and responsibly; considering the ignoble act by a handful of reactionaries aimed at destabilizing the people's power; considering that the humane nature of our revolution has been seen as weakness and has been exploited as such by miserable individuals such as Moumouni Ouedraogo, Didier Tiendrebeogo and Maurice Ouedraogo, in collusion and collaboration with accomplices recently tried by the Revolutionary People's Tribunals; considering the degrading contacts by these nobodies with some leading military officers, thus throwing suspicion on the military and paramilitary forces, we the delegate generals of the Revolutionary Defense Committee [CDR] of the city of Ouagadougou, at our general meeting of 10 June 1984 at the premises of the former National Assembly, recommend:

1. Death sentences for the various ringleaders whose guilt is so obvious;
2. Hard labor sentences for all the other accomplices;
3. That light be shed on the nature of contacts made by the groups;
4. A warning to purveyors of false news such as *L'OBSERVATEUR*;
5. Sending our encouragement to the various security forces and to all the comrade CDR militants who made it possible to foil the antistate plot thanks to their vigilance.

Fatherland or death, we will win.

[Signed] The General Meeting

Ouagadougou Garrison Urges Execution of Coup Plotters

AB112008 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French

0700 GMT 11 Jun 84

["Statement on the National Situation" issued by Revolutionary Defense Committee of Ouagadougou garrison; no date given]

[Text] Considering the advent of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] on 4 August 1983; considering that since that date the CNR has leniently granted all guilty citizens the opportunity of redeeming themselves; considering that this act of clemency does not constitute weakness on the part of the CNR, contrary to the impression given by reactionaries and counter-revolutionaries; considering that in spite of this act of clemency certain evil-minded and power-hungry individuals have shown their true colors by recently plotting against the Upper Volta people; considering that this plot was uncovered by the very people who are now mobilized and vigilant for the defense of the people's democratic revolution and its interests; considering that there can henceforth be no other power in Upper Volta than that which takes the people's interests into consideration, we the military and paramilitary Revolutionary Defense Committees of the Ouagadougou garrison take upon ourselves the responsibility of demanding the immediate public execution of these fatherless people.

Fatherland or death, we will win.

[Signed] The Committee

ANGOLA

Defense Minister Pays Working Visit to Mexico

*MB090750 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 9 Jun 84*

[Text] Defense Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale paid a working visit on 6 and 7 June to the municipalities of Luacano and Luao in Mexico Province for direct contact with units of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] which have been distinguishing themselves in the struggle for the total annihilation of the UNITA gangsters.

In Luao Municipality, Col Pedro Maria Tonha addressed the fighters stationed there and conveyed his deep appreciation for the spirit of bravery and heroism with which they have been responding to the attacks by the puppet gangsters. On the occasion, the minister presented gifts to the units and their commanders. Very recently, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the commander in chief of our Armed Forces, praised the fighters and pointed out that they had carried out an act of historical importance by inflicting heavy blows on the principal group of enemy forces, thus contributing to their rapid defeat. The day before yesterday, Minister Pedale presided over a mass rally in Luena City, the capital of Mexico Province, during which he presented 20 UNITA bandits captured during operations recently mounted by FAPLA.

UNITA Reports Results of Major Battles 16-31 May

*MB111106 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola
0430 GMT 10 Jun 84*

["Bulletin" on UNITA military operations for 16-31 May issued by Operations Office of UNITA Strategic Operational Command — date not given]

[Text] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] are continuing to carry out their honorable mission of liberating the fatherland and the Angolan people from the Cubans and Russians and their lackeys, the MPLA warlords. They are continuing to deal heavy blows to the enemy. Thus, from 16 to 31 May a series of major battles took place, including the following:

In Uige Province, there was an attack on 16 May on [words indistinct]. In the attack, nine People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] personnel and one Cuban were killed, seven (?houses) were destroyed, and [words indistinct] grenade launchers were seized.

In Huambo Province on 13 May [date as heard] our forces captured the enemy post at (Cauzumbo), killing 36 FAPLA members, capturing 11 Czechoslovak-made AK's, 7 Russian-made carbines, 8 G-3's, 1 German-made Mauser, 18,657 rounds of various kinds of ammunition, and 78 antipersonnel mines, and freeing 784 people. On 24 May four Cubans were killed and one truck was destroyed on the Coquendo Post No 25 road as a result of the explosion of an antitruck mine.

In Luanda, a FAPLA company was attacked on 16 May, resulting in the death of nine FAPLA men and the wounding of a considerable number of others. In the attack, our forces seized five AK's. On the same day, our men placed a bomb in the offices of the communal commission at Lucapa, totally destroying them.

In Cuanza Norte Province, on 26 May our forces launched an attack on the Coxé commune, killing 23 FAPLA personnel, 3 Cubans, and 14 members of the People's Defense Organization [ODP]. A total of 16 AK's, 2 82-mm mortars, 1 bazooka, 6 G-3's, 6 Makarov pistols and assorted rounds of ammunition, and 4 cases of RPG-7 shells were captured.

In Malanje Province on 16 May there was an attack on longo Township, where 21 FAPLA soldiers and 6 Cubans were killed and 23 light weapons, 2 82-mm mortars, 1 75-mm canon, 6 RPG-7's, 18 ammunition boxes, and 2 boxes of RPG-7 shells were seized. An arms depot with war equipment stored by the Cubans was destroyed.

In Bie Province on 20 May the Malengue enemy barracks were stormed and taken. In the attack, 14 FAPLA soldiers and 6 ODP men were killed. A total of 12 AK's, 6 G-3's, 1 RPG-7, 2 field radios, and assorted rounds of ammunition were captured. Two trucks — one Berliet and the other a GAZ 66 — and all of the buildings were destroyed.

On 23 May, our forces carried out a surprise attack in Bie town, killing two FAPLA officers named (Januario Quimona) and (Zeferino Quizota), both of whom were second lieutenants. Also in Bie Province on 23 May, our forces attacked an enemy force on the road between Cuemba and Munhango, destroying 2 Ural trucks, 1 BRDM, and 2 BDR's and killing 32 FAPLA personnel and 4 Cubans.

In Huila Province, on 19 May our forces attacked the (Camassisa) enemy barracks, killing 46 FAPLA soldiers and capturing 19 AK's, 1 60-mm mortar, 2 PKM's, 1 RPG-7 with 26 shells, 3 boxes of ammunition for AK's, and 48,679 kwanza.

In Cuando Cubango Province, on 20 May an enemy force which had left Baixo Longa was attacked by our forces 4 km from there. The attack claimed the lives of 15 FAPLA soldiers and resulted in the capture of 26 weapons. Included among the killed was the Baixo Longa battalion commander. In this attack, First Lieutenant Ribeiro Joaquim Faria was taken prisoner. On 19 May, the 53d FAPLA brigade and one Cuban platoon were ambushed by our forces in the Bimbe area, where 11 FAPLA soldiers were killed and 15 weapons, including 6 RPG-7's, were captured.

In all of these operations, UNITA suffered 11 dead, 36 wounded, and 15 missing.

BOTSWANA

Mogwe 'Not Happy' With Mugabe Remarks on Army
MB111323 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT
 11 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Mr Archibald Mogwe, has said that Botswana is not happy with the remarks reported in the *CHRONICLE* newspaper of Zimbabwe purportedly to have been made by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. The paper quoted Mr Mugabe as having said that while Zimbabwe had an excellent rapport with the political leadership of Botswana, there seemed to be some elements in the Botswana Defense Force itching for a fight and clashes with Zimbabwe.

Mr Mogwe told a political rally, which he addressed at Gaborone North constituency yesterday, that he would be going to Zimbabwe today to see Prime Minister Mugabe on the issue. Mr Mogwe told the rally that it was unfortunate that Mr Mugabe had made such remarks and said he was pleased that the question had been raised during the rally because it showed political maturity in Botswana. On the political situation in Botswana, Mr Mogwe said that the country was respected by other countries for its policies. He said there was peace in Botswana because the country believes in fundamental human rights. The minister called on opposition parties to desist from criticizing personalities but to explain their policies.

The minister of public service and information, Mr Kwelagobe, who also attended the meeting, dismissed claims that opposition parties were denied air time over Radio Botswana and explained that certain procedures were to be followed when sending messages or notices through the radio. He said that it was important that the procedures were taken into account and appealed to those who want to send messages through Radio Botswana to cooperate with the radio staff. Mr Kwelagobe assured opposition parties that their meetings would be covered but cautioned that the coverage would depend on the availability of reporters.

Takes Message to Mugabe

MB111817 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT
 11 Jun 84

[Except] The minister of external affairs, Mr Mogwe, is expected in Gaborone sometime this evening from Harare where he had gone to deliver a message from the president, Dr Quett Masire, to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. Mr Mogwe left for Harare early today. An official of the Department of External Affairs, who disclosed the information, could not give the contents of the message.

Official Criticizes BPU for 'Spreading Hatred'

MB111613 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
 1125 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The assistant minister of finance and development planning, Mr Obed Chilume, has completed a 10-day tour of Nkanga constituency, during which he expressed concern at political

developments in his constituency. He expressed concern at what, he said, were dirty politics from the opposition Botswana Progressive Union [BPU] party which, he charged, was spreading hatred and segregation among people of different political affiliations. Mr Chilume pointed out that every Botswana has the right to join a party of his choice, but these differences should not be allowed to create unhealthy relations among Botswana. He said that since the BPU started operating in his constituency, hatred had replaced cordial relations among people and some Village Development Committees in the area had ceased functioning, thus retarding development. He said this was a deplorable situation and said any party that instigates people against peace and development was not doing the country any good, but harming it.

During his tour, Minister Chilume briefed his constituents on the amended election procedures and government development plans. He said secondary schools are under construction at Pitsane, Kgatleng River villages, Zwenshambe, and Ghanzi, which should be operational by early next year. He added that technical schools will be built at Juaneng, Selebi Phikwe, Palapye, and Maun. Eleven community junior secondary schools had been started throughout the country.

In all the villages he visited, various requests were made to Mr Chilume. At (Chibangabea), members of the Basawa community asked for a school to be established there, but the minister suggested that for the time being they continue to send their children to existing schools. They told the minister that they had tried to do so, but the problem was that their children failed to mix freely with children from other communities. As a result, the children had dropped out of school.

During his meetings, Minister Chilume told his audiences that a feasibility study for the Trans-Kalahari railway was being conducted and will be utilized for making final decisions on the building of the railway line.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano, Portuguese PSP Official Comment on Ties
MB121030 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT
 12 Jun 84

[Text] Yesterday in Maputo, Joaquim Chissano, member of the Political Bureau and secretary for foreign relations of the Frelimo Party, expressed his party's wish to strengthen its relations with all progressive and antifascist forces throughout the world on behalf of peace. Speaking at the start of talks between delegations of the Frelimo Party and the Portuguese Socialist Party, Joaquim Chissano stressed that the Frelimo Party has always wanted to have good relations with Portugal's left-wing parties. In turn, Rui Mateus, secretary for foreign relations of the Portuguese Socialist Party, said that his delegation has come to Maputo to express its solidarity with the Frelimo Party at a time when substantial changes are taking place, not only in Mozambique but also throughout Southern Africa.

RSA Commerce-Industry Delegation Departs After Talks*MB121042 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 12 Jun 84*

[Text] The South African delegation that was visiting Mozambique has returned home after holding talks with Mozambican authorities on the economic relations between Mozambique and South Africa. The South African delegation, led by C.F. Scheepers from the Department of Industry and Commerce, held talks with a Mozambican delegation led by Jacinto Veloso, minister in the presidency for economic affairs.

Visiting ANC Representative Calls Relations Good*MB110835 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] President Samora Machel has held talks in Maputo with an ANC delegation led by its leader, Oliver Tambo. The ANC delegation included their representative in New York, (Joe Makatini), who left Maputo Saturday with Oliver Tambo for Lusaka, Zambia. In an interview granted to AIM (Joe Makatini) admitted that the Nkomati Accord did not affect in any way the position of the international community in their condemnation of the apartheid system in South Africa. Speaking on the relations between Mozambique and the ANC, particularly after the signing of the Nkomati Accord (Joe Makatini) said that they are good and are in the framework of the common struggle for the liberation of Africa.

Soviets Donate \$13 Million in Consumer Goods*AB111040 Dakar PANA in English 1130 GMT 9 Jun 84*

[Text] Maputo, 9 June (AIM/PANA) — Consumer goods worth about 13 million dollars have been donated by the Soviet Union to support agricultural marketing campaigns in Mozambique. The aid, consisting of clothing for children and adults, fishing gear, domestic utensils, radios and other consumer goods, was formally handed over at a ceremony in Maputo yesterday by the Soviet ambassador, Yuriy Sepelev, to Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano.

Thanking the Soviet ambassador for this concrete demonstration of solidarity, Mr Chissano said the consumer goods would be sent to the provinces to provide incentives for peasants to produce surplus crops for the market. He said that relations between the Soviet and Mozambican peoples were deepening day by day in the common struggle against imperialism and for social well-being in the two countries.

Half of the donation has arrived in the port of Maputo aboard the solidarity ship *Aleksandrovsk*. Part of the aid, a consignment of 22 thousand watches, was sent by air to Maputo.

Mr Sepelev said the gift was an expression of the friendship and (?solidarity) of his country with the Mozambican people. He said the remainder of the aid was due in Maputo shortly on a second Soviet ship, which was also carrying a cargo of 30 thousand tonnes of fish for Mozambique.

About three thousand Maputo residents attended the ceremony at Maputo port, and cultural [word indistinct] from the Maputo city council entertained the crowds with songs and dances.

NAMIBIA**Israeli Envoy Offers Aid With No Preconditions***MB111640 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] The Israeli ambassador to South Africa, Mr Eliyahu Lankin, has suggested that South-West Africa send a team of experts to his country to investigate in which areas Israel could be of help to the territory. The necessary aid could then be negotiated. Mr Lankin was interviewed in South-West Africa at the end of a visit to the territory at the request of the Jewish community in Windhoek. He said Israel would not insist on a precondition that the territory first become independent before agreeing to help it in its economic development.

No Final Arrangements for Trial of SWAPO Detainees*MB111158 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 11 Jun 84*

[Text] A Windhoek report quotes a security police spokesman in the city as saying no final arrangements have been made to bring to trial 37 SWAPO members who have been detained in terms of Proclamation AG-9 since Saturday. The SWAPO members and several office bearers of the organization were detained after they had allegedly committed offenses under the Riotous Assemblies Act. The charges under the act are being investigated. The administrator general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, declined to say anything about the matter this morning after he had issued a statement yesterday in which he roundly condemned the bomb explosions and other acts of terrorism in South-West Africa over the past 3 weeks. He said that SWAPO should put an end to violence and concentrate on legal political activities.

SWAPO Demands Detainees' Release*MB111403 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1333 GMT
11 Jun 84*

[Text] London, June 11, SAPA — SWAPO has demanded the immediate release of the 37 members of its internal wing who were detained in Windhoek on Saturday, and today called on the international community "to condemn this wanton act of harassment."

In a statement issued by its London office, SWAPO said: "The arrest of a large proportion of the SWAPO leadership inside Namibia serves to illustrate the cynical insincerity of the Pretoria regime over Namibia's independence. While the South African regime attempts to convince the international community that it wants genuine independence for Namibia, it repeatedly refuses to sign a ceasefire in terms of UN Resolution 435, and to proceed with the UN supervised elections in terms of that resolution.

"Instead it continues in its efforts to establish a revamped puppet administration in Namibia and persists in its vain attempt to destroy SWAPO."

"SWAPO demands the immediate release of all those detained. We call on the international community to condemn this wanton act of harassment and to exercise its responsibility to rid Namibia once and for all of this illegal regime of occupation."

Church Groups Condemn Arrests

*MB111430 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1342 GMT
11 Jun 84*

[Text] Windhoek, June 11, SAPA — The arrests of 37 SWAPO office-bearers and supporters outside Windhoek on Saturday afternoon has resulted in condemnation from church groups and some political parties in SWA/Namibia. The Council of Churches in the territory today strongly showed its disapproval of the arrests at the Roman Catholic Dobra Training College 15 km outside Windhoek.

In a press statement issued in Windhoek today, the council said it condemned in the "strongest possible terms the unjustifiable action of arresting 37 people on private church property."

"We are shocked," the statement said, "that such un-Christian action can be taken on behalf of a so-called Christian government on the eve of the day of Pentecost," adding that such action served only "to further poison the attitudes and relationships of the people in our country."

It demanded the immediate release of the detainees.

The Roman Catholic Church said the arrests had been carried out on its property while a barbecue (braai) was being held in celebration of the recent release of 54 SWAPO members from a detention camp at Mariental. They had been captured in a cross-border, "pre-emptive" strike by the South African Defense Force in Angola in 1978.

Among those arrested were two prominent white lawyers, Mr Anton Lubowski and Mr Hartmut Ruppel. Mr Lubowski recently sent shivers down the back of many white SWA/Namibians when he implored them to "join SWAPO" when he returned from independence talks in Lusaka which he attended as part of the SWAPO delegation.

The secretary for foreign affairs of the SWA National Union, Mr Jefta Tjozongoro, said "the arrests of 37 people is yet another manifestation of intimidation on the part of the government." He said the act was in contrast with "human rights and freedom" and that this made "a mockery of the reconciliation and peace preached by Mr P.W. Botha." He said "there are many white reactionary groups...but they are never arrested, yet they are quick to blame SWAPO for every bomb scare."

The deputy leader of the break-away SWAPO democrats, Mr Sakaria Shikomba, told SAPA: "We do not support any law that allows the detention of people without trial." He said such action on the part of the authorities "gave credence to the abuse

of power," and called for the immediate production [as received] of the 37 "before a court of law."

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, praised the police for having arrested people who openly "belonged to a terrorist organization. It is time authorities had banned SWAPO because of its terrorism." Commending the police action, Mr Becker said: "They should not be fooled that it was an innocent gathering at a Braaivleis." He called for sterner action against SWAPO.

SWAPO Threatens To Sue UK Over Uranium Supplies

*MB120730 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1646 GMT
11 Jun 84*

[Text] London, June 11, SAPA — SWAPO is threatening Britain with an international law suit claiming more than rand 1 billion for the uranium Britain has bought from the Rossing mine in SWA/Namibia. It said in a statement issued in London that a SWAPO government would hold Britain's Central Electricity Generating Board — which buys uranium from Rossing for its nuclear power stations — liable for compensation claims under a United Nations decree covering the protection of the territory's natural resources.

"The true costs of uranium from Namibia should, therefore, have reflected a provision for compensation, a demand which will be made with the full authority of international law," it said.

The Campaign Against the Namibian Uranium Contract (CANUC), which supports SWAPO, said the claim could amount to more than 700 million pounds (rand 1,260 million). Britain's uranium supply contract with Rossing will not be renewed when it expires at the end of this year. The country has decided to cut its stockpile by 50 percent and diversify its supply sources. SWAPO and CANUC maintain, however, that at present half of the country's supply comes from SWA/Namibia, and compensation could be claimed on the basis of uranium already purchased.

CANUC said it was seeking from British authorities an undertaking that no new contracts would be sought with Rossing until the territory was independent in terms acceptable to the United Nations, and it maintained that so far the British had been "strangely silent" about future intentions. It is also demanding that the current contract be terminated before the end of the year. Britain does not disclose details of its uranium supplies, or the size of its stockpile.

SOUTH AFRICA

Land Deal Commission Reportedly To Be Dissolved

*MB111308 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT
9 Jun 84*

[Text] There is a renewed bid to give Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland. That is according to a Johannesburg morning newspaper. Quoting authoritative sources, the paper says the Rumpff Commission to investigate the controversy is about to be

dissolved. The commission was appointed after the Supreme Court invalidated a government action removing Ingwavuma from the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu government.

The latest development comes in the wake of a visit by a top-level Swazi delegation to Cape Town, where it is believed the Ingwavuma land deal was discussed with the South African Government. Justice Rumpff, the leader of the commission, has released the contents of a letter to commission members saying the commission will not be called again, and the government will make a major announcement on the deal soon.

Radio Applauds 'Tough Action' Against SWAPO

*MB120858 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Jun 84*

[Station commentary: "Dealing With SWAPO"]

[Text] The detention of 37 SWAPO members at the weekend is rightly seen as tough action in these times. The detainees include virtually the entire internal leadership of the movement. The action takes place at a time when South Africa has been working with various interested outsiders, most notably President Kaunda of Zambia and the American Administration, to try to break out of the stalemate on South-West Africa independence.

The joint initiative to bring the parties together in the Lusaka conference, the release of SWAPO prisoners in South-West Africa, and the representations that have been made in Europe by Prime Minister P.W. Botha are evidence of Pretoria's desire to promote conciliation and establish a basis for purposeful movement towards independence.

But that intention on the part of the South African Government should not be misread as apparently it has been by SWAPO. It certainly does not imply that there has been any relaxation in the execution of the duty to maintain security in South-West Africa, both as a moral obligation to which there is a longstanding commitment and as a necessary condition for a democratic resolution of the independence issue.

Specifically SWAPO's leadership is under a misapprehension if it has concluded that recent events have provided more leeway to pursue a campaign of terrorism and intimidation. On the contrary, the administrator general has given warning that unless SWAPO puts a stop to its atrocities, the Security Forces will be taking further steps against it. His warning comes after a spate of bombings in which a number of civilians lost their lives in the territory during the past few weeks. The intensification of the terror campaign was SWAPO's response to the attempts begun at Lusaka to find common ground for the political process to get under way.

SWAPO all but ruined the Lusaka talks by its unwillingness to negotiate and its eventual refusal to commit itself to a peaceful political settlement in South-West Africa. It signalled then, and its actions have since confirmed, that its goal remains the seizure of power by force. While that remains its policy and it enjoys the support of Cuban troops and bases in Angola, it and the Cubans

themselves will remain an insurmountable obstacle to South-West African independence. Not only will its subversives continue to be hunted down in Angola where it has been kept alive all these years, The Joint Monitoring Commission is coming to the end of its task of clearing the south of all foreign military forces [sentence as heard]. It is to be expected that the diligence displayed by Angola in keeping the area free of SWAPO and Cuban forces will be closely scrutinized by the Security Forces in South-West Africa.

Whatever its sponsors might prefer, SWAPO has only one real option for the future. It must accept the role of the democratic political party engaging in legal political activities. South Africa's commitment to the security of South-West Africa is such that in the long run it can have no alternative.

SWAZILAND

Zambian Envoy Delivers Message From Kaunda

*MB111756 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
11 Jun 84*

[Text] The Zambian high commissioner to Swaziland, Mr Cox Sikumba, today delivered a special message from the Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, to Her Majesty the Queen Regent Ntombi. The message, whose contents were not immediately known, was received on behalf of the queen regent by the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpfi, at government house. Receiving the message, the prime minister thanked the Zambian Government for the money it donated to the Swaziland Government disaster relief fund recently. The prime minister also thanked the Zambian leader for asking the ANC president, Oliver Tambo, to come to Swaziland and sort out the ANC problem, adding that Mr Tambo's invitation still stands. The Zambian high commissioner appealed to the prime minister for a full briefing on the country's problems, so that he too can brief the Zambian president.

Supreme Council Member Explains Ouster of Four

*MB112006 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1615 GMT
11 Jun 84*

[Statement by George Msibi, Supreme Council member, at Enkanini Royal Residence on 11 June — recorded]

[Text] Gentlemen of the press, the Supreme Council of State, taking into consideration the seriousness of the dismissal of two members of Cabinet and two members of the security force, and also taking into consideration press reports over the weekend, has decided to issue the following press release:

The dismissal of two ministers, the commissioner of police, and the chief of staff of the Umbutfo Defense Force by the queen regent on the advice of the Ligoqo is a major political decision. Thus, the nation has to be fully informed of the circumstances leading to such a dismissal.

Swaziland has a no-party political system, that is, the Tinkundla system, with an executive monarchy at the head. This is the

reason why at independence his majesty the late king was able to absorb everyone into the new structure of the Tinkundla system. This broad-based political structure demands and permits accommodation of different political opinions. Such political opinions are debated openly and freely within the system, and the result of such debate is a consensus voiced by the executive monarch.

Since the departure of his majesty, certain disgruntled and ambitious elements have surfaced and attempted a takeover. One such element was the infamous group of four, which was spearheaded by the ex-minister of finance, Mr Sishayi Nxumalo. Mr Nxumalo has always thought of himself as a superpolitician and a past master at political maneuvers, and as such the rightful heir to the Swazi premiership.

But what actually galled him into action against the Liqoqo was his removal from being managing director of Tibiyo. The reasons why he was afraid of being out of Tibiyo are known to himself and the other directors of Tibiyo. Once he was removed from Tibiyo, he and his allies started a persistent campaign of alienating the authorized person from the Liqoqo and the queen regent. The authorized person was told by this gang that the Liqoqo was bewitching him. He was told that certain members of Liqoqo wanted to kill him. He was told all sorts of lies.

As a result, on several occasions the authorized person was persuaded to sign instruments dismissing several members of the Liqoqo. An instrument was also signed by the authorized person removing Dr. P.L. Dlamini from Tibiyo, and reinstating Mr Nxumalo as managing director. An interesting fact here is that when Sishayi was made finance minister and moved to Mbabane, he issued a circular within the Tibiyo organization illegally abolishing the post of managing director in Tibiyo. But as soon as Dr P.L. Dlamini was appointed managing director, Mr Nxumalo went crying to the prime minister, who is also chairman of Tibiyo, bitterly complaining about his summary dismissal.

Since Mr Nxumalo, whilst he was still managing director, had fired Mr Sipho Dlamini from the position of general manager of Tibiyo on trumped-up charges, he now persuaded the authorized person to appoint Prince Dumisa, one of the gang of four, as general manager of Tibiyo. The authorized person was made to sign many other instruments and letters, including the one dismissing the present prime minister, Prince Bhekimpfi. All these instruments and letters were of course illegal because they were not signed on the advice of and in the presence of members of Liqoqo, and therefore they were null and void.

After careful consideration of the situation, the Liqoqo decided to advise the queen regent to reassume the authority of signature. The gang of four was infuriated by this move. Sishayi led a delegation of his gang, which persuaded senior princes of the realm to confront the queen regent demanding the return of signing authority to the authorized person. Despite refusal by the queen regent to redelegate these powers, the gang persisted. We must explain that the authority to sign documents of state in Swaziland is executive authority. Therefore, the gang was trying to illegally remove executive authority from the head of state. This, gentlemen, is high treason.

When the Liqoqo realized that furtive and clandestine meetings were continuing in this direction, it decided with the queen regent's blessing to have the matter discussed openly in one of its meetings, that is the meetings of the Liqoqo, only 3 weeks ago. This caused panic. The gang persuaded the authorized person not to attend the meeting and any other subsequent meetings. In the meantime, an instrument was hurriedly prepared and submitted to the queen regent for the removal of Prince Mfanasibili and Dr Msibi from the Liqoqo on the pretext that they had charges to answer. Despite persistent pressure over a number of days, the queen regent refused to sign this instrument for two reasons: 1. The people who demanded the dismissal of these two members of Liqoqo could not specify any charges against them; 2. These people did not want the queen to be advised by the Liqoqo on this serious issue. When these people realized that the queen regent was adamant, they threw caution to the winds and caused the dismissal to be announced without proper authority.

Meantime, several attempts continued to be made to place the Army on alert, without the knowledge of the queen regent or the commander of the Army. When the attempt to dismiss the two members aborted, the gang issued a direct threat to the queen regent last Friday, only last Friday. The threat was simple and it read, I quote: "Sign the dismissal instrument or face a bloody revolution."

The queen regent, on the advice of the Liqoqo, decided to act on the gang. They were dismissed. One cannot but admire the Indlovukazi's [queen regent's] courage. Lunwele Loludze Wena Wekunene [Long live Your Majesty]. From this, gentlemen, you will realize that it is quite clear that the corruption allegations made by Mr Sishayi Nxumalo have nothing whatsoever to do with their dismissals. They were dismissed for collusion in an attempt to illegally remove executive power from the head of state.

Whether there is substance in his allegation of a 30-million emalangenzi fraud by the Swaziland Chemical Industry and the 13 million Emalangenzi customs deal, this is a subject for investigation by the ombudsman, the police, and any other commission of inquiry the authorities will establish. Normally, when a minister discovers an irregularity or serious commission involving his ministry, the procedure is quite simple: He brings the matter before Cabinet and Cabinet takes a collective decision. Once the matter has been handed over for investigation, all ministers await the outcome because the matter becomes sub judice. They await the outcome of the investigations before going to the public. On both these occasions, the Swazi Chemical Industries and the customs issue, Cabinet took decisions that action must be instituted.

For Sishayi to go to parliament and to press without Cabinet permission was a dereliction of Cabinet collective responsibility. If Mr Nxumalo had lost trust in his ministerial colleagues, he should have resigned and then continued to expose what he considered corruption in high places. But because he was after political capital and buying insurance for his position, he used these issues as a smokescreen for his activities.

The Likoqo is to advise the queen regent about the necessity for an expeditious enquiry and immediate publication of the results of the enquiry into these two matters so that the public and the business sections in Swaziland are assured of the credibility of this government.

Mr Nxumalo will be a material witness in these enquiries and therefore we are instructing government to impound all his passports so that he is with us during these enquiries. No government can allow a single individual, no matter who it is, to smear the good name of its country without cause. Thank you.

Former Minister Denies Attempt To Usurp Power

*MB120710 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Jun 84*

[Text] Swaziland's former finance minister, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, has issued a statement in Mbabane describing as lies allegations that he and other senior members of the Supreme Council of State tried to usurp the powers of the queen regent. He said he was prepared to go to court and submit evidence of corrupt practices which had come to light during his term of office.